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the coolest and the most comfortable theatre in BOMBAY is the rendezvous of the PUBLIC.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

A YOUTH OF FORTUNE
the most wonderful Drama.
at
WEST END CINEMA
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VOL. V NO. 35 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

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The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 178, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Bandra Station.
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JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
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SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angeles	Singapore	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to
B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.
781

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The rendezvous of the elite of
BOMBAY
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT BENHAM HALL LANE GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
and
Lands and Cocoanut arts at Andheri and at the villages Juvem and Versowa near Andheri out of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1359 of 1915.

Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar and others. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dinananth Balkrishna Dandekar and others. .....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under instructions from Mr. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi, the Receiver and Special Commissioner, appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 9th day of November, 1916, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises.

All that right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in this suit in the following properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February 1917 at 4 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the pension and tax tenure, containing by admeasurment 380 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 510, Collector's New No. 2499, Old Survey No. 573, and New Survey No. 4-7887, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward D. No. 1329 (1), Street No. 19 and Ward No. 329 (2), and Street No. 9A, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Narayan Luxman, on or towards the South by the property of Nana Govind, on or towards the West by Bhatwady Lane, and on or towards the East by the said Benham Hall Lane.

LOT NO. 2.

Sale on the above day at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the Premises.

Immediate after the Lot No. 1 is sold.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of pension and tax land containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 510, Collector's New No. 2502, Old Survey No. 573, and New Survey No. 4-7888, together with the tenement or building, standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 334, and Street No. 14, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Lane, in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North by the property of the mortgagor hereinafter described in Lot No. 3, on or towards the South by the property of Narayan Luxman, on or towards the West by the said Bhatwady Lane, and on or towards the East by the said Benham Hall Lane.

LOT NO. 3.

Sale on the above day at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

Immediate after the Lot No. 2 is sold.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land containing by admeasurement 156 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 510, Collector's New No. 2501, Old Survey No. 573 and New Survey No. 2-7887, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D. Ward No. 336, and Street No. 16, all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Benham Hall Lane in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Byramjee Pestonjee Mehta, on or towards the South by the property of the mortgagor hereinabove described in Lot No. 2, on or towards the West by Bhatwady Lane and on or towards the East by the said Benham Hall Lane.

LOT NO. 4.

Property at the village of Juvem near Andheri.

Sale on the above day at the premises of Lot No. 3. Property immediately after the Lot No. 3 is sold.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of cocoanut garden land known by the name of Kady Wady containing by admeasurement 4½ gunthas or thereabouts registered under and forming part of Survey No. 2 Pot No. 4, all which premises are situate in Mouze Jue Pot Tukdi Taluka Salsette Tukdi Thana in Registration Sub-District of Salsette and are bounded on or towards the East by the land next hereinafter described under No. 2, bearing Survey No. 2, Pot No. 14, on or towards the West by the public road, on or towards the North by the garden land of Luxman Panduji and on or towards the South by the garden land of Wasudeo Bapu Nayak and others.

LOT NO. 5.

Versova (near Andheri) Property.

Sale on Sunday, the 18th day of March, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Versova in Salsette Taluka, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra described in conveyance, dated the 15th day of February, 1893, as containing 13 acres and 23 gunthas and described in the Release, dated 19th June, 1913, and Consent Decree, dated 9th November, 1916, as containing 19 acres or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 21, Pot No. 1, 22, Pot No. 1, 23, Pot No. 1 and 24, Pot No. 1 and known as Khar and Wady and bought by the late Balkrishna Ramchandra Nayak Dandekar from Jugganath Shanker Bhende and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Phillip Peter, on or towards the West by a Khadi, on or towards the North by Khar of Phillip Patel.

LOT NO. 6.

Versova near Andheri Property.

Sale on Sunday the 18th day of March, 1917, as above immediately after the Lot No. 5 is sold.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground known as Cocoanut Oart situate at Versova in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 6 acres or thereabouts bearing New Survey Nos. 52 and 53 and Pot Nos. 1 and 1, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by Government Road, on or towards the South by a Gawn and on or towards the North by a Wady of Muncherji Rustomji.

LOT NO. 7.

Andheri near Kala Hills Property.

Sale on Sunday the 25th day of March, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground situate at Andheri near Kala Hills, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 13 acres or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 33, Pot Nos. 5, 12, 14, and 23, Survey No. 39 and Pot No. 8, Survey No. 32, Pot No. 5 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Kala Hills, on or towards the West and North by the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines, and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Ardeshir Nowroji Wadia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver and Special Commissioner, at their Office 91, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th February, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD, DADAR WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani Attorneys for the Mortgagees Bai Ratanbai wife of Dinshaw Dhanjibhoy Nasikwalla and Dinshaw Dhanjibhoy Nasikwalla and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Anpoornabai wife of Atmaram Pandurang Amre and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of January 1915 and made between the Mortgagor of the first part, Atmaram Pandurang Amre of the second part and the said Mortgagees of fthe third part Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 16th day of February, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 360 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 236 New No. 1A/3903 Old Survey No. 2/273 New Survey No. 2A/1432 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4194 (2) Street No. 555A and bounded on or towards the North by the said Lady Jamsetji Road on or towards the North by the said Lady Jamsetji Road on or towards the South and East by the property of Anandrao Pandurang and on or towawrds the West by the property of Madhusuden Damodar and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the vendors' attorneys Messrs. Kanga and Sayani at their Office situate at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th February, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES FINE DHULIA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Coy's Goods Yard Colaba by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton slightly damaged by fire:—

30 Bales Fine Dhulia Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th February, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company Goods Depot Colaba next to the Tramway Coy.'s Stables.

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th February, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 28 CASES CAUSTIC SODA.

Under instructions from the office concerned, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th day of February 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following fresh consignment recently received from Europe, containing:—

28 casks Caustic Soda, total weight 10 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GHANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th February, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 30th March next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table arm and armless chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite drawing room cabinets single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of S. S. Coleman, Esq., American Counsel and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th February, 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTS.

ADVANCES made on immoveable properties (small and large) from ten thousand to 3 lakhs, at moderate interest. Apply immediately to Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO., 75, Hornby Road, Phone 256. 6965

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—TYPIST. Pay Rs. 25 to 35 p. m. Apply with testimonials to SWADESHI STORES. 6972

WANTED—An up-to-date PRINTING PRESS equipped with all the latest type of machines in proper working order. Any one desiring to sell should apply with full particulars and the detailed lowest price to Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6963

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co.. Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

MILL-STORE ASSISTANT and HOME INDENT CLERK. Twelve years' practical experience in Jacob Sassoon Mills. Open to immediate engangement. Exceptional testamonials and reference. Please apply to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6969

WANTED—Immediately an ASSISTANT for the Government Dyeing School Cawnpore, on a temporary non-pensionable basis.

One with technological and practical training preferred. Salary Rs. 100-5-125.

Apply by letter giving qualifications, age and record of previous employment to the DIRECTOR of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. 6918

WANTED—In a State in Rajputana the following Tutor a GRADUATE or undergraduate Hindi knowing:—
SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.
SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE.
REVENUE OFFICER.
SUB-OVERSEER & SURVEYOR.
Clerks Matrick, knowing Typewriting and Nagri. Apply with testimonials and state salary. to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6907

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

AN EVENING CLASS for BEGINNERS will be opened from the 15th of February: MONDAYS. THURSDAYS. 6-30 to 7-30, Rs. 8 per month payable in advance, or Rs. 40 for six months. It is particularly important not to miss the first lessons. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER. Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

MASTER-KEY sets of 6 Padlocks, 1½in. with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6. Rs. 13 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys, Rs 15 per set. E. H. PATUCK & Co. 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Petty Articles from 1st April, 1917, to 31st March, 1918, will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot, Ahmednagar, up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 27th instant.

Forms of tender and schedules for the supply of above articles are obtainable on application *in writing* and payment of Re. 1 per set.

(Sd.) T. G. PEACOCKE, Colonel,
Supdt., Remount Depot Ahmednagar.
Ahmednagar, 3rd February 1917. 6954.

GONDAL PORBANDAR STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE TO STATIONERY CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for supply of Stationery paper &c. for the year 1917 18 to be submitted to the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, on or before the 26th February, 1917.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of rupee one or the same will be sent V. P. Post if desired.

L. V. PARMAR,
Auditor.
Gondal, Aulit Office,
Dated 2nd February, 1917. 6947

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TOTOMI MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards. Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ATMA RAM SURAJRAM DESAI, MAHOMEDALLY DAWOODJI and AKBARALLY ESUFALLY have contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. ABDULHOOSEIN SARAFALLY BAGASJI ESUFALLI BAGASJI, SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLI BAGASJI and TYEBALLI MAHOMEDALLI BAGASJI trading in the name of Akbaralli Esufalli Lokhandwalla the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale mortgage transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land situate lying and being at Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration District and Sub-district of Bombay forming part of a larger piece of land originally the property of Rustamji Sorabji Powvalla and Kawashaw Sorabji Powvalla which whole piece of land was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161 422, 422, 443, 479, 480 and 501 New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015 and 13993 Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180 and New Survey Nos. 1/7371, 1/7384 and formerly assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D. Nos. 2061 (1), 2061 (2), 2062 (1), 2062 (2), and 2053 (A) and Street Nos. 1, 1 (A), 2, 8, 4-12 Charni Road and Ward D. Nos. 2415 (1) 2415 (2) and 2415 (3) Street Nos. 352 to 396, 396A and 396B Grant Road and Ward D. Nos. 2661B, 2663C, Street Nos. 12A and 12AA Charni Road, Ward D, Nos. 1894 and 1895 (1) Street Nos. 2 and 165-167 Khetwadi Main Road Ward D. No. 1893 (2) Street No. 2 Khetwadi Main Road and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 678—7-9 square yards or thereabouts and is marked No. 11 on the plan annexed to the Indenture of lease dated the 27th day of June 1912 made between the said Rustamji Sorabji Powvala and Kavashaw Sorabji Powvala of the one part and one Sorabji Kharshedji Merchant of the other part and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Jalbhoy Ardeshir Seth being Plot No. 4 on or towards the South by the private Road on or towards the East by the said Charni Road and on or towards the West by other property of the lessors being Plot No. 13 together with the buildings thereon and which said piece of land and the buildings thereon are in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1917.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
6973 Purchasers Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1091 of 1914.

The NATIONAL FINANCING and COMMISSION CORPORATION, LIMITED .....Plaintiffs.

v/s

JAMSHED EDULJI SAKLATWALLA, and ors .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of July, 1915, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court house on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and of the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government Khajan Land a part of Survey No. 111 containing by admeasurement 313 acres and 8 Gunthas or thereabouts of Khajan Land and four acres of creek land making together 317 acres and 8 Gunthas or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the said Survey No. 111 along with other land and which premises are situated in the village of Ambooli in the Taluka Salsette District Thana in the Registration sub-district of Bandra and are bounded on or towards the East by part of Survey No. 111 and Nos. 109, 112, 113, 34, 18, 17, 12 of the Village of Ambooli on or towards the West by the village of Versova on or towards the North by boundary of Osiver Khote and on or towards the South by the Versowa Cause Way.

The Particulars of the 13 Lots of the property if put in Lots.

All right title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants aforesaid in thirteen lots in which the abovementioned property is dividend as shewn on the plan filed in the Commissioner's Office the respective areas and boundaries of the said lots being as follows:—

Lot No.	Area in Acres	North	South	West	East
1	43.70	Passage	Versowa Cause way	Passage	Passage
2	35.65	Do.	Do.	Passage	Passage
3	41	Do.	Do.	Passage	Passage
4	40.78	Do.	Do.	Passage	Passage
5	24.15	Lot No. 7	Do.	Passage	*Partly
6	19.47	Do.	Passage	Lot No. 5	Creek
7	23.50	Do.	†Partly	Passage	Creek
8	28.50	Lot No. 7	Lot No. 9	Creek	Passage
9	19.50	Lot No. 8	Passage	Creek	Passage
10	3.50	Passage	Passage	Passage	Passage
11	10-25	Do.	Creek	Creek	Passage
12	2.50	Fields	Passage	Field	Passage
13	5	Passage	Creek	Passage	Fields

*Partly by lot No. 6 and partly by passage.

†Partly by lot No. 5 and partly by lot No. 6

The boundaries of each plot are given on the plan deposited in the Commissioner's Office.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1916.

H. H. WADIA,
6697 Commissioner.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rate
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser's.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DOSSIBAI, widow of ARDESHIR PESTONJI POREBUNDERWALLA, RUSTAMJI ARDESHIR POREBUNDERWALLA and PEROZSHA ARDESHIR POREBUNDERWALLA, the Executrix and Executors of Ardeshir Pestonji Porebunderwalla deceased all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage gift lease. lien trust possession inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14 Hummam Street, Fort Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and such claim (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and stable and premises standing therein situate lying and being at Trinity Street at Dhobi Talao in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 220½ Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 2394 and Street Nos. 16-18 and bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Dossabhoy Nussarwanji Ganier and Bai Jerbai Dosabhoy Ganier. on the South by the property of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Rustomji Pochkhanawalla. on the East by Trinity Street and on the West by Marine Cross Lane.

Bombay dated this 8th day of February. 1917.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6974

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE
Presents an all-Pathe Programme
To-day at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m
MDLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA
MDLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA
The Famous Russian Dancer in a Great Ballet Drama
THE DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS
A 3-part Photo-drama, 4,000 feet long.
This famous Russian Dancer needs no introduction to Cinema lovers here, while playgoers doubtless saw her at the Palace Theatre, London, four years ago.
She is one of those rare persons who combine the skill of the dancer, with the art of the actress.
Throughout the whole of one part of this picture she is the PREMIER DANSEUSE of a gorgeous Ballet while in the others she is the principal in a thrilling drama. The scenic effects in the play are remarkable.
The latest Cinema Star Comedian
LONESOME LUKE
LONESOME LUKE
in further side-splitting absurdities.
No matter what you feel like
YOU MUST LAUGH AT LUKE!

YOU
JOIN THOSE HAPPY & CONTENTED PICTUREGOERS WHO HAVE SEEN
BOMBARDIER BILLY WELLS
A Name that is bound to draw
IN
KENT
THE FIGHTING MAN
6,000 Feet. 5 Reels.
IS BREAKING ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.
THE BIGGEST PROPOSITION ON THE MARKET IN A REAL BRITISH STORY PACK FULL OF THRILLS & PUNCH.
THRICE NIGHTLY :—7, 8-45 AND 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE.
BOOK YOUR SEATS AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1882.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
A minute's walk from
Kalbadevi Tram Junction.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)
THIS WEEK
A very powerful and sensational drama
"ROMANY'S REVENGE"
AND
other Comic and Dramatic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT
DE LUXE
AT
5-30 AND 9-30
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
A bewildering array of novelties;
A very Vesuvius of brilliant attractions,
A programme of amazing extent,
Carrying the spectators,
BY STORM.
Great crowds continue to throng the Royal Italian Circus which since its inaugural performances at the Royal Opera House last week has given unbounded pleasure to many thousands.
The Circus has entirely justified the claim of being the best that has ever visited Bombay.
Sole Proprietor.—E. H. Bostock.
Direction.—Douglas F. Bostock.
Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1-8, Gallery Rs. 1 and Ans. 8, Boxes Rs 10 to Rs. 35.
PLANS AT ROSE & CO.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCES.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF
The New Building Fund
Clare Road Convent, Byculla.
FRIDAY 16th and SATURDAY 17th instant at 6-30 p. m.
Tickets:—Rs. 2 and Re. 1.—can be had at Clare Road Convent.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
THE GAIETY CO.'S
LATEST TRIUMPH.
THE HIGHLY AMUSING
Whimsical Comedy.
THE GIRL WITH THE WINK.
Based on the time honoured theory
"WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MICE FROLIC."
Produced by Miss ESSIE JENNINGS.
The Comedy will be preceded by
Brilliant Vaudevilles
PRESENTED BY
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
C. MORRIS
MISS CHARLOTTA
MR. N. WALLACE
MISS GEORGIE DEVOE
There will be only one Cinema.
A KEYSTONE COMEDY
In the First Part.

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.
FORETOLD IN PROPHECY.
Will it be literal and personal?
Will it be visible?
What will it mean to the world and to you?
YOU should hear these questions answered
AT THE LECTURE
SUNDAY. FEB. 11TH AT 6-30 P.M.
AT
THE NEW HALL
APOLLO BUNDER
Opposite Watson's Annexe.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM
S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort;
BOMBAY.
N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

AMUSEMENTS

The YOUTH of FORTUNE
A THRILLING STAR DRAMA
DEPICTING PARENTS' VILE PLOTS TO ROB THEIR SON OF HIS WEALTH.
A HIGHLY EXCITING FILM WHICH NOBODY SHOULD MISS.
4 SHOWS DAILY 4
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
At 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
No Performance at 6-30 TO-NIGHT at 9-45 p.m.
A Complete and High Class Cinema Show "Second to None"
JACKIE SAUNDERS
JACKIE SAUNDERS
IN "THE GIRL WHO WON"
A delightful Film drama in 3 parts from the famous house of Pathe.
"WIFFLES' SERVANTS" "LUKE'S FATAL FLYVER"

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT
Marjorie Howell, daughter of a Railroad President, was nearly killed as a speeding locomotive struck her.
A DARING ROBBERY!
A safe was broken into and many documents, most valuable to their owner, were stolen.
MERCIFUL GOD! What is this?
LISTEN—
"In this decaying world of yours, your flabby customs are strangling you and you dare not cut them. You are all enmeshed like a swarm of flies in a monstrous cobweb"—Civilisation!
TO-NIGHT SEE!
Pathe's Mighty Serial—"The Grip of Evil" and Kalem's Superb Serial—"The Social Pirates."
Every EPISODE completely treats of a modern problem of civilisation.
Every EPISODE sets forth a Vital moral lesson.
Every EPISODE will make you pause and think.
1 hour and 45 minutes of enrapturing and edifying entertainment!
Why not benefit by it? IT'S YOURS IF YOU CARE TO COME.
OLYMPIA
THE SUPER CINEMA. SANDHURST ROAD.
Nightly at 6-45, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Saturdays, Matinee at 5 p.m: Sunday, Matinee at 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

An humble Invitation to Bombay and its wife
AT THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
(EAST OF OLYMPIA CINEMA)
WHERE
A most Thrilling, Sensational, Artistic and at the same time highly charmingly, amusing and instructive Masterpiece of its kind in the Film world, ever exhibited in Bombay will be staged by the indefatigable proprietors for your benefit under pioneer management.
From SATURDAY 10th instant.
The Mystery of Al-Sin
A Super Serial Film.
45000 Ft. Long. 8000 Ft. Weekly.
Wherein are depicted the exploits of a daring gang of Chinamen and Americans desperados in their full colour. Science, Art and Craftiness combined with merriment and instruction form the chief features of this master work.
Hold time by its forelock and miss not this opportunity.
To be distributed { Rs. 500 Cash Prizes } amongst the onlookers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TO-MORROW SATURDAY FEBRUARY 10th.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY FEBRUARY 10th.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY FEBRUARY 10th.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY FEBRUARY 10th.

EMPIRE CINEMA

A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 4-30.
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 6-30.
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 8-30.
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 10-0.

AMERICA IN THE THROES OF WAR!!

IF THE RED TIDE REACHES NEW YORK WHAT THE INVASION OF AMERICA BY GERMANY WOULD MEAN.

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME"
OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA."
THE MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.

Vividly dramatic, touching the heartstrings of your emotions, awakening your sympathies, your hatred and your love, you are awed with the magnitude and greatness of this Gteat Film Triumph.

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME"
OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA."
THE MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.

This film shows the criminal folly of peace babbling while a powerful nation exists possessed of blood lust and an ambition for world domination.

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME" OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA!" A COLOSSAL NATIONAL SPECTACLE AND SERMON!
The most remarkable Film of the Great War. The Bombardment and Destruction of New York by the Enemy Fleet! The Battle between Land Forces and the Invaders. The Aerial Bombardment of New York.
40 BATTLESHIPS! 40 CRUISERS! 40 DESTROYERS! 40 SUBMARINES! 25,000 TROOPS! 5,000 HORSES! 8,000 SUPERS.
This Film was produced by the National Preparedness League of America. THE FILM THAT CALLED AMERICA TO ARMS!!! A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST WAR!!!

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 7th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		700
" " Sales of East Indian		200
" " Imports		Nil
Mid. Americans		10.31
Egyptian F. G. F.		21.20
New York 11 a.m. (As known in closing time.) Liverpool at	March	15.36
	May	15.52
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	14.93
	May	15.04

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
February	9.94
Feb.-March	9.91
March-April	9.91
April-May	9.87
May-June	9.86
June-July	9.81
July-Aug.	9.77
Aug.-Sept.	9.67
Sept.-Oct.	9.36
Oct.-Nov.	9.24
Nov.-Dec.	9.17
Dec.-Jan.	9.14
Jan.-Feb.	9.11
Feb.-Mar.	9.11

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Feb. 7th. To-day's closing price.
February	9.94
Feb.-March	9.91
March-April	9.91
April-May	9.87
May-June	9.87
June-July	9.82
July-Aug.	9.78
Aug.-Sept.	9.60
Sept.-Oct.	9.39
Oct.-Nov.	9.29
Nov.-Dec.	9.21
Dec.-Jan.	9.18
Jan.-Feb	9.16
Feb.-Mar.	9.16

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

	Liverpool, Feb. 7th. To-day's price.
March	19.00
May	18.15
July	18.05

(No change)

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 5th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7.42
" " Fully Good	7.60
" " Fine	7.85
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.17
" " Fully Good	8 35
" " Fine	8 60
" Broach Good	9.44
" " Fully Good	9.72
" " Fine	9 80
" Scinde Good	7.42
" " Fully Good	7.60
" " Fine	7.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 3rd.

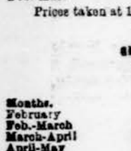
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	13,000
" to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York March	15.02 +1-18
" " May	15.10 +1-2
Spot Cotton at New York	14.60 +30
" " New Orleans	Nominal
Futures at New Orleans March	14.78 +35
" " May	14.80 +31
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars	76½

Delayed in transmission.

New York, Feb. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
" Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York March	15.46
" " May	15.55
Spot Cotton at New York	15.60
" " Orleans	17 19
Futures at New Orleans March	15.03
" " May	15.13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10

"DRILL" "DRILL"



DRILL

High Grade American Double Woven Mantles for Gas, Kitson, Washington and such other lamps.
Renowned for Brilliancy and Durability.
Sample at Ans. 6.

SOLE IMPORTERS

The London Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY!

Demand Bills				4.75.65
Silver Commercial Bars				77

(New York 8th not received)

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small supplies—Demand for coinage—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	5
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½ %	51⅞
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	45½-½
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	63½-¾
Government Securities 3 %	54½—¾
Ex. on London at Paris France.	27.80 No change

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 6th.

3½% 1925—1928	£84¾—¼
4½% 1925—1945	£99½ No change

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb 6th

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Afloat	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferospore Usual Bold Jan.-Feb. Sellers	92
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Jan.-Feb. Nominal	89
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	95

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Spot Paid. Strong	114
Linseed Calcutta Spot paid not offered strong	115

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£141½
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	136
Copper Braziers	
Yellow Metal	
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	22/9
Do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
Do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
Do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure February Sellers	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

M. G. Good Broach at Colaba opened very steady and advanced to Rs. 384/4 on bazaar buying but closed at Rs. 383.

There is very little doing in other styles. Ready cotton is in limited demand.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach, Rs. 383.
M. G. Fully Good, Rs. 283.
M. G. K/Akola, Rs. 373.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Feb. 8th

Description.		Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot. Cotton
		DELIVERY.			
Broach,	Good M.G.	—	—	380	—
Broach,	Fine M.G.	—	394	390/1	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	—	282	—	279/80
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	—	294	—	285/95
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	297/05
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	285/95
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	285/95
Kham./Akola	Fine M.G.	—	370	—	345/70
Ellich./Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	350/70
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	355/75
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	368/80
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	370/85
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	—	—	—	385/90
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	—	360	—	330/50
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	—	335	—	315/30
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	310/20
Jalna	F.G. M.G	—	—	—	340/50
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathlo,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	340/50
Mathir,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	330/40
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	—	—	—	—
Oomptr,	Good M.G.	—	—	—	—
Westerns,	Good M.G.	—	—	—	—
Westerns,	Good H.G.	—	—	—	—

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 8th February, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.	298	290	280	— Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	290	284	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	295	286	278	— Ready
	—	297	284	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	356	338	— Ready
	—	368	328	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	—	—
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	345	— Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	—	—	365	— Ready
	—	353	340	— Ready
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	—	—	—	—
	—	360	345	— Ready
	—	372	354	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	—	—	—	—
	—	355	340	— Ready
	—	370	352	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	—	360	345	— Ready
	—	372	354	— 1/25th Mar. 17

Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	368	353	— Ready
	—	375	357	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Nagpore-Kamptl (M.G.)	—	371	356	— Ready
	—	380	362	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	371	356	— Ready
	—	382	364	— 1/25th Mar. 17
	—	399	—	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	—	395	—	385 Ap. 1917
	—	—	—	—
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	370	350	— Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	358	348	— Ready
Mathla (M.G.)	..	344	334	— Ready & Mar. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	400 April/May 1917
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	398 April/May 1917
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	393 May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	383 May.-June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	405 April/May 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	407 April-May 1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 8th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery
Ready.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 0
" " Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 12 0	7 2 0
" " Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed Brown Bold	9 12 0	10 2 0
" Thin	9 7 0	9 13 0
Teaseed, White 85-16	48 0 0	9 6 0
" Gajar 75-25	46 0 0	9 2 0
" Gajar 50.50	44 0 0	8 13 0
" Black	40 0 0	8 8 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	8 8 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawree	32 0 0	5 0 0
Arandia	39 0 0	....
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	6 5 0	
Linseed, May	10 5 9	
Linseed Sept.	10 12 6	

BULLION.

The silver market opened quiet owing to sundries selling but recovered and closed steady.

English Bar Gold, 25 Nominal.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty, 91-14.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty, 92-0.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty, 92-6.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank D/drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 months' sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
3 months' sight Francs, 194 1/2.
30 days' sight Hongkong, 168 3/4.
30 days' sight Shanghai, 264 3/4.
60 days' sight Japan, 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government paper is quoted at Rs. 71.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at Rs. 86.

SHARES.

The market for mill shares opened quiet but closing was steady due to bears covering sales.

Standards were placed at prices varying from Rs. 1,430 to Rs. 1,445, Tazulbhoys from Rs. 597/8, to Rs. 607/8, Indian Bleachings from Rs. 257/8 to Rs. 262/8, Central India from Rs. 2,155 to Rs. 2,175, Crescent from Rs. 196/4 to Rs. 200, Simplex from Rs. 635 to Rs. 650, Madhavjee from Rs. 1,525 to Rs. 1,545, Indore Malwas from Rs. 340 to Rs. 347/8, Pearls were steady at 440 Swadeshis at Rs. 1,690.

Katni ordy. shares were steady at Rs. 265, Deferreds at Rs. 840, Shivrajpurs improved to Rs. 46, and Central India Mining were steady at Rs. 53 Bombay-Burmas at Rs. 985, Alcocks moved between Rs. 1,045 to Rs. 1,085.

There was no business done in the Tata Iron and Steel shares to-day also, the business will be resumed to-morrow as the proposed negotiations have come to a satisfactory conclusion.

The tone of the market at the close was steady.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of the Presidency proper and Sind. It was harmful in parts of the Presidency proper, but was beneficial in Sind. Standing crops were generally in good condition Harvesting of crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, West Kandesh, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Baroda. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

COUNTRY-MADE DRY PASTE.

We have received some samples of dry paste manufactured by the Ingo Chemical works, Shastri Hall, Bombay. Mixed with water it can be used for pasting paper, and when dry for removing ink blots and polishing silver articles. It is a modest Swadeshi venture and deserves patronage. One pice packets of the paste can be had at all stationers or from the Sole Agent Mr. S. S. Pandit, Shastri Hall, Grant Road.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 8.

A few falls of rain occurred in south Madras, elsewhere weather has been dry. Depression over Gujarat has not moved.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain on north-west Frontier, in Rajputana and south of the peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th February 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Delhi; night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mt. Abu reports 0.10in. of rain, Skies are clear in lower Sind ad lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature has risen but is still in defect at Nagpur and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature has risen and is now in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Light local rain has fallen in south-east Madras and in the hills of Rajputana. The unsettled conditions persist in Gujarat and Kathiawar, while those in north-west India have become more marked. Weather has become slightly unsettled also in the Peninsula.

Some showers are likely in south-east Madras, Mysore and Baluchistan. A few showers are possible in Rajputana, and the western half of the Punjab.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h	m	ft in	Feb.	h	m	ft in
Thur	8	m 0	16	28 7	8	m 6	51	17 9
		0	15a	26 8		6	3a	16 7
Fri	9	m 0	39	28 7	9	m 6	46	17 5
		0	46a	26 11		6	33a	16 10
Sat	10	m 1	2	28 5	10	m 7	11	17 3
		1	17a	26 10		7	2a	17 4
Sun	11	m 1	26	28 3	11	m 7	37	17 2
		1	50a	26 7		7	30a	18 1
Mon	12	m 1	52	27 8	12	m 8	4	17 3
		2	26a	26 2		7	58a	19 0
Tues	13	m 2	20	27 1	13	m 8	35	17 4
		3	9a	25 7		8	22a	20 1
Wed	14	m 2	52	26 5	14	m 9	15	17 7
		4	4a	25 0		9	10a	21 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset
" 8 (Thursday)	" 7h 10m.	" 6h 35m.
" 9 (Friday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h 36m.
" 10 (Saturday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h 36m.
" 11 (Sunday)	" 7h. 9 a.	" 6h 37m.
" 12 (Monday)	" 7h. 8m.	" 6h 38m.
" 13 (Tuesday)	" 7h 8m.	" 6h. 39m
" 14 (Wednesday)	" 7h 8m.	" 6h. 39m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1917 Jan.	30th. 6h. 31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb.	7th. 8h. 58.4m. a.m.
Last Quarter	"	15th. 7h. 23.2m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th February 1917 was 30.170 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .019 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and four deaths from plague were reported yesterday, one attack and one death each from Khetwadi and Mahim; the market and the Maratha hospital reported one death each. The deaths from all causes were 84 as against 82 on the corresponding day last year and 71 in 1915.

Commencing TO-MORROW at 9-30
SUNDAY at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents a world famous conjuror.
IMPORTANT AND EXPENSIVE ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST ILLUSIONIST.

CHUNG LING SOO.

In a Performance of oriental splendour and Mysticism. Direct from the

LONDON HIPPODROME

Half Price Matinees
ON SUNDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.
Supported by an
ALL STAR COMPANY.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

Commencing To-morrow the 10th inst.
WORLD-FAMED UNIVERSAL SERIAL.
22 EPISODE
"THE BROKEN COIN"
44 Parts. 54,000 feet long
featuring
FRANCES FORD AND
GRACE CUNARD AND ADDIE POLO
Showing weekly 10,000 feet.
MATINEE SHOW ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
commences at 3 and 5 (S.T.)
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY AT USUAL TIME.
NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Tel. No. 2417.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Feb. 8.)

Mr. Reuben Benjamin to be substantive pro tempore Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Mr. P. J. Mehta's vacancy, but to continue to do duty in Kathiawar.

Mr. Tribhovandas Kuberdas Dalal, B.A., to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Mr. Reuben Benjamin's vacancy and to do duty in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

Mr. M. R. Harpanhalli, Mamladar of the Karjat Taluka in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. H. R. Likarni, Head Karkun of the Ankola Taluka in the district of Kanara is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the following additional power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal as Assistant Judge at Ratnagiri for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges vice Mr. Rajaram Dayaram Pandya proceeded on leave:—

Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai to be Subordinate Judge, Borsad.

Mr. Bhogilal Narandas Shah to be Subordinate Judge, Wagra.

Mr. Lallubhai Chhaganlal Sheth to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Bassein, till Mr. Pandya returns from leave.

Mr. W. F. Smyth, Acting Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

I.

Vice Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal appointed to hold a temporary appointment of Assistant Judge Khan Saheb Mahbub Mian Imam Bakhsh Kadri to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge;

Mr. Vishnu Sitaram Nerurkar to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, Second Grade, Subordiniate Judge;

Mr. Nadirshah Nasarwanji Master to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge;

Mr. Shantaram Krishna Patkar to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge;

II.

Vice Dr. Nilkanth Krishna Bapat, LL.D., and Messrs. Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni and Mangesh Hari Wagle, appointed to act as Joint First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judges:—

Messrs. Ramchandra Raoji Sane, Shridhar Atmaram Naik and Naginlal Venilal Desai to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judges;

Messrs. Bhogilal Narandas Shah, Vajiray Ramrav Gutikar and Madhav Hari Limaye to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judges;

Mesars. Kashinath Gurunath Kulkarni, Keshav Anant Sapre and Anant Krishna Asundi to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judges;

Messrs. Ramchandra Sheshgirrav Savanpur, Vinayak Govind Vaidya and Balkrishna Govind Phatak to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subrodinate Judges.

III.

Vice Mr. Jivanrao Hanumantrav Betigeri promoted to the Third Grade of First Class Subordinate Judges:—

Mr. Vishnu Vithal Kamat to be Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to take rank next above Mr. Dhanjisha Dosabhai Cooper;

Mr. Balaji Bhaskar Kunte to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge;

Mr. Dayabhai Ratanchand Dalal to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to take rank next above Mr. Jaganath Atmaram Samant;

Mr. Chimanlal Manecklal Javeri to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge;

Mr. Trimbak Narayan Atre to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge;

Mr. Sumitra Anantaya Hattyangadi to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge;

Mr. Dattatraya Venkatrav Yennemadi to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge;

Mr. Jagannath Balkrishna Phanse to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

IV.

Vice Mr. E. F. Rego, promoted to the Third Grade of First Class Subordinate Judges:—

Mr. Jyeshtharam Nanabhai Bhat to be Second Class, Firt Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to take rank next above Mr. Dhanjisha Dosabhai Cooper;

Mr. Behram Navroji Sanjana to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge;

Mr. Atmaram Ramchandra Gupte to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to take rank next above Mr. Jagannath Atmaram Samant;

Mr. Virabhadrappa Basappa Halbhavi to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge;

Mr. Ishwarlal Damodardas Munim to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge;

Mr. Bhagvandas Gopaldas Tolat to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge;

Mr. Ramkrishna Vaman Bodas to be Second Class; Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge;

Mr. Kalabhai Vallabhram Mehta to be substantive pro tempore Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Ramkrishna Manjunath Bhat to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, during the absecence on leave of Mr. Ramkrishna Anandrao Nadkarni or pending further orders.

The Reverend H. L. Arnould of the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment is promoted to the Grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from the 11th January 1917.

Mr. C. E. Spurgeon to be a member of the Sind Boiler Commission vice Mr. F. T. Millard.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 2nd of Sheherevar, 1286.
Hindu: 2nd of Magh Vad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 16th Rubee-ul-Akhir, 1335.
Sunrise 7h. 10m.; Sunset 6h. 36m.
Phase of the Moon, Last Quarter, Feb. 15.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Meeting to protest against indentured labour in Fiji and colonies, Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10th.

Bombay Races.

Public Lecture on "Theory and Practice; Some Popular Fallacies." By Mr. Patrocinio d'Andrade, Catholic Library, Cavel Street, 6-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Opening of Chung Ling Soo, the Chinese Illusionist and his Company at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 11.

xcelsior Theatre: Special Matinee at 6 p.m. Chinese Illusionist Chung Ling Soo and his Company and at night at 9-30.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

Bank of India, Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, 3 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, Matinee at 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

Annual Meeting, Indo-British Institution, 5-30, H. E. the Governor will preside.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

School Entertainment, Clare Road Convent, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

Concert, Clare Road Convent, Byculla, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 6-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Feb. 3.

Riding School:—Riding school daily (except Tuesday) for Recruits and Members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Squadron Parade:—There will be Squadron Drill for all Troops on Tuesday morning next the 13th instant, Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m. Dress, Drill order, Khaki Shirts, Rifles, Swords and Bandoliers.

Reconnaissance:—There will be a Reconnaissance at Santa Cruz on Sunday morning next the 11th instant in conjunction with the Bombay Vol. Rifles, Parade 7-15 a.m., members who intend to dine in Camp on Saturday night are asked to advise the Camp Butler, Members may leave by the 6-35 a.m. Train from Church Gate on Sunday morning.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, Second-Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Feb. 8.

132. Parades.—Instructional parades will be held at Headquarters on Mondays and Wednesday until further orders at 5-30 p.m.

133. Rifle meeting.—Matches I. & XIII. will be firsed on Saturday, 10th instant.

Matches III & X will be fired on Monday, 12th instant.

Matches IV & V will be fired on Tuesday, 13th instant.

Matches V. & II will be fired on Wednesday, 14th instant.

Match VII will be fired on Thursday, 15th instant.

Match VIII will be fired on Friday, 16th instant.

Match IX will be fired on Saturday, 17 instant.

134. Decrease. The undermentioned having left the station are struck off the Strength of the Corps from this date.

No. 3864 Vol. J. Kapadia, No. 3031 Vol. C. W. Marchant, and No. 4180 Res. J. H. E. Tupper, "G" Company.

—135. Fire arms.—Members in possession of private fire arms are requested to register the same at the Adjutant's office at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.

A lantern lecture on "Tuberculosis" will be given by Major Glen Liston at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, on Saturday the 17th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY LECTURE

Mr. Patrocinio d'Andrade of the Elphinstone College, will lecture in the Catholic Library Hall, Cavel Street, to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m. on "Theory and Practice, some popular fallacies." Professor C. J. Sisson will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY STUDY CLASS.

Mr. Wamanrao R. Kerkar will conduct a class in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street Fort) this evening at 6-30 (S. T.), on "Theosophy and Yoga Philosophy." The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER COMMITTED BY VILLAGERS.

THREE PERSONS TO BE HANGED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Heaton.)

LAXMAN MALU NAVLU AND TWO OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri.

The present three appellants with eight others were charged under section 120 B, I. P. Code, with having conspired to kill one Ganesh Laxman alias Anna Gavkar. The present appellants were also charged with having committed the murder of Ganesh under section 302 and the remaining accused with the abetment of the crime. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the Assessors found the present accused guilty of murder and sentenced them to death.

The facts are briefly:

The case for the prosecution was that there was a meeting of villagers in a temple in the village of Kamte, at which it was decided that the deceased Anna should be killed or rendered helpless, that being regarded as the only means of freeing the villagers who were tenants from the oppressive proceedings on the Dharekaris, one of whom was Anna; that subsequently some people collected in the house of the accused Bhiva and that the next morning some men went to a hill on the way to Devgad, as it was known that the deceased would go there that day to attend the Civil Court and that the men who went, lay hidden among trees or bushes, and some of them attacked the deceased, when he came there, and that he was dealt with in such a manner that he died shortly after and he was left in a dry stream bed, into which he was dragged with a rope tied loosely round his neck. The police learnt of the attack and after due inquiry arrested the accused. The *post mortem* examination showed that there were a very large number of injuries on the deceased on the whole body, some of which were due to sticks. It was also stated by some of the witnesses that nitric acid was thrown on the eyes and forehead of the deceased.

ALLEGED POLICE THREAT.

The case against the accused rested principally on the statements of the accused to the Magistrate. The chief question was whether those statements were true.

In the Sessions Court the accused had said that they were induced by promises held out by the police officers and others of being examined as witnesses, to make the confessional statements, and that subsequently they were told that if they did not adhere to the first statements made by them, they would be beaten.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence story observing "it seems to me that it would be remarkable that so many men should have been persuaded to make the statements actually made by the means alleged to have been used, and that none of them should have discovered that deceit had been practised on them until after commitment. The Assessors held that the accused had committed the murder, believed the confessions to be voluntary and true and held that the injuries inflicted indicated the intention to kill him."

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Shingne appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 3.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for accused No. 2.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMRI'S REPORT.

377-13.—D J Mantri Juggonnath Dharma v. Jamnabai, widow & ors, Jeh M & S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

1271-16.—Patell & Eze., Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Setlna v. M D Puri, G B Pandya, For Postponement.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1297-16.—Hiralal & Co., B P Daves Coy., a firm v. Rajaram Tyabji & Co., a firm, Bhimji & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

645-15.—Payne & Co., Champsey Dosst & anr v. Gordhandas Kessonji & ors. Daph F & D, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co., Madh K & C.

1314-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Dhunj Kheraji v. Versi Ruttonsi, Nadirshaw and D.

1010-16.—Madhowji K & Ch. Vanmali Shamji, v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

330-16.—Malvi H M & R, Kissonlal Badridas & ors v. Hiralal Shivbux, & ors.

1325-14.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Motilal Shivramji & ors, Motichand & D.

786-16.—Manecklal & Co., Messrs. Narayenji Khimji a firm v. Lakhamsey Khiasu & anr, Surveyor & Co.

294-16.—Payne & Co., Esufally Karimbhoy v. Esmailji Esufally, Malvi H M & R.

S C Ct 243-9227-16.—Maneck D & Co., Ali Mohomed Jaffer, & anr v. Jafferbhai Mahomed Mistry, Mulla & Mulla.

621-16.—Purnanand & Co., Krishnaprasad Madhavlal Mehta v. Chunilal Manecklal Mehta & ors, In person, Edg G W & Co.

954-15.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, a firm v. Memon Moosa Mahomed & anr, Pandia & Co.

1342-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Maneckji Jeewanji Master v. Dossabhai Nowroji Hathiram.

842-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Hormasji Dorabji Gazdar v. Byramji Nowroji Gamadia & anr, Dastur & Co.

55-16.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v. Fatmabai, widow, & ors, Pandia & Co.

1405-15.—Amin & D, Fatmabai, widow v. Fatmabai, widow and others, Payne & Co.

439-16.—Maneck D & Co. (for a pauper), Kapurchand Gulabchand & anr v. Kanna Nowla and ors, Vachha & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1182-15.—S A Tyabji, Bhicoobai, widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar and ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & D, Part heard, 5-2-17.

SHORT CAUSES.

1317-16.—Motichand & D, Mukunchand Rajaram Balia v. Hiralal Jagannath, a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1347-16.—Smetham B & Co., Harischandra Sunderlal v. Purshotam Padamsey Kaku and ors.

1290-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. v. Messrs. Buldeodas Kedarnath, a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

1291-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. v. Messrs. Mulchand & Co., a firm.

1292-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. v. Messrs. Murlidhar Hardwarimal, a firm.

LONG CAUSES.

1448-15.—Subnis and G, Bai Nandibai, widow and anr v. Jivibai, widow, Edgelow G W & Co.

930-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Purshotamdas Harkissondas v. The Central India Spg. Wg. and Mafg. Co., Ld., Wadia G and Co.

722-16.—Jehangir & S, Pestonji Rustomji Pathan & ors v. Dhanjibhai Dosabhai Naricalwalla, Wadia G and Co.

665-16.—C P D'Cunha, Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed Abdulla Mukri and ors v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

775-16.—Amin and D, Hyderalli Abdul Kayani v. Framji Shapurji Patick and ors, Merwanji K & Co.

502-16.—Mulla and M, Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors, Mehta D & L.

712-16.—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally, Gullamhoosein Alava, Payne and Co.

657-16.—N C Dalal (for a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D & D.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnanand & Co.

1229-16.—Pandia & Co., Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ramibai, widow and anr, Purnanand & Co.

142-16.—Daphtary F & D, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla and ors, S A Tyabji, Ardesir H D & Co.

447-16.—Payne and Co., Haji Mahomed Mehdi Maleketyar v. C Vorbaid & Co., a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

STUDENT CHARGED WITH THEFT.

BOUND OVER FOR SIX MONTHS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Ramchandra A. Kurkarni a student of the Ferguson College, with stealing a cycle valued at Rs. 200 belonging to Jehangir Nowroji Unwalla, a student in the St. Xavier's College. Ramchandra while in Bombay had gone to the St. Xavier's College, and removing the cycle he took it with him to Poona, where he was arrested by Sergeant Bull. The accused pleaded mercy and stated that he had already lost his scholarship, and the complainant also requested the magistrate to deal with him leniently. The accused bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

COLAINE PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO A MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court a Mahomedan, named Hamid Hussain, was charged by Excise Inspector Velloze, with possession of three grains of cocaine on Wednesday night in Phulgally. It was stated that accused was one of those cocaine dealers who made their customers swallow the drug immediately it was sold to them. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

HANDICAPS.

First Race Starts at 3-15 p.m.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Salandra 9-12; Pastime 9-6; Silver Thrush 9-0; Swanker 9-0; Primrose Morn 8-12; Bandit 8-9; Pantomime II. 8-8; Royal Ambition 8-5; Dersingham 8-3; Llangeinor 8-0; Tootsie 8-0; Criton 8-0; Triple Alliance 7-10; Summer Thyme 7-7; Thunder 7-7; Joyous Gard 7-5; Laveco 7-3; Vanity Box 7-3; Miss Rollestone 7-1; Binfield Grove 7-0.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Thunder 9-12; Gibberish 9-8; Sugar Loaf 9-3; Manilla 8-11; Philanthropist 8-9; Kim III 8-9; Double Chin 8-3; Yuan 8-1; Partial Eclipse 7-13; Spenser 7-11; Strathroyale 7-0; Drill Mistress 6-10.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight.)

Dunskey 9-12; Dress 9-6; Corridor 9-4; Highfield Lady 9-4; Dollet 9-0; Final Proof 8-11; Impecunious 8-10; Royal Song 8-10; Bellicose 8-6; Cauldron 8-1; Sungrebe 8-0; Mintspear 7-12; Arkangelo 7-9; Wise Thrush 7-5; Chastity 7-1.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Hurchan 9-12; Gazal 9-3; Lord Roseberry 8-13; Tenebreuse 8-13; Biglig 8-8; Engine 8-8; Full Moon 8-5; Sirmust 8-5; Ata Allah 8-3; Mat-hat-Baig 8-3; Ruby Fish 8-0; Pasha 8-0; Saood 7-10; Gafal 7-10; Cyprus 7-6.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE INNOVATION PLATE. Distance—about 7 furlongs.

Pastime 9-6, Silver Thrush 9-0, Swanker 9-0, Primrose Morn 8-12, Pantomime II. 8-8, Dersingham 8-3, Llangeinor 8-0, Tootsie 8-0, Criton 8-0, Triple Alliance 7-10, Summer Thyme 7-7, Laveco 7-3, Vanity Box 7-3, and Miss Rollestone 7-1.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.

Thunder 9-12, Sugar Loaf 9-3, Philanthropist 8-9, Kim III. 8-9, Yuan 8-1, Partial Eclipse 7-13, Spenser 7-11, and Drill Mistress 6-10.

THE VELLARD PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs (straight).

Dunskey 9-12, Dress 9-6, Corridor 9-4, Highfield Lady 9-4, Dollet 9-0, Final Proof 8-11, Impecunious 8-10, Royal Song 8-10, Bellicose 8-6, Cauldron 8-1, Sungrebe 8-0, Mintspear 7-12, Arkangelo 7-9, Wise Thrush 7-5, and Chastity 7-1.

THE FORT PLATE. Distance—about 6 furlongs.

Hurchan 9-12, Gazal 9-3, Lord Roseberry 8-13, Tenebreuse 8-13, Biglig 8-8, Engine 8-8, Full Moon 8-5, Sirmust 8-5, Ata Allah 8-3, Mat-hat-Baig 8-3, Ruby Fish 8-0, Pasha 8-0, Saood 7-10 and Cyprus 7-6.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.

Magyar, Silver Balm, Politian, Cromdale and Kiltoi.

THE DEALERS PLATE. Distance—1 mile. East Court, Black, Hussar, Beyrut, Majbur, White Silk, Raven, Singer and Gold Fish II.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Distance—about 6 furlongs.

Zaki Pasha, Tammooz, Durban and Red Cross.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME."

A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT THE EMPIRE.

"An American's Home" is a film too big to describe, but one can understand why, after being shown in America, people woke up to their state of unpreparedness, formed Preparedness Leagues throughout the country, and forced the Congress to pass a Bill providing for adequate protection in the future.

In five parts, each one alive with incident, it tells the story of Belgium, as it might have happened in the United States. Only it tells it as no printed word or still photographs could have told it. There are the usual peace societies, many of them urged on to greater foolishness by Hun emissaries in various guises. Even when the papers carry the news that the nation is on the verge of war, they settle down to pass a famous declaration that "in the opinion of this meeting war should be abolished." And the Huns give them their answer, for, from the muzzles of the 15 in. guns on the war ships' decks, a high explosive shell strikes the building. Then they begin to realise what war means.

"We could raise two million men before they could get near us" says one of the boastful young men about town, when however, a few hours later he sees his mother and sister lying dead sees the greatest city of his country being battered at will, and sees the girls he went to school with in the hands of the raiding Huns, he goes mad. Sanity is brought about at the point of a bayonet. There is only one rule in war time—Might is Right.

Giant shells hurtle through the air, to land amongst the hysterical throngs in the streets. Giant skyscrapers crumple to pieces before your eyes. Fire breaks out, adding to the terrors. The streets are congested with the panic-stricken throngs, and then seeing that further resistance is useless, the city surrenders.

The film is of extraordinary topical interest now and it shows great enterprise on the part of the Empire management to have timed the production of this film at this particular time when America may be drawn into war at any moment.

CHUNG LING SOO.

TO ENTERTAIN WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-morrow at 3 p.m. the wounded soldiers in Bombay will be entertained at the Excelsior Theatre with a vaudeville programme by Chung Ling Soo and his London Company including Leywood and Norell, Ethel Hill, Con. Colyer, Ivy and Madge Aberdare and Codaro.

This entertainment, at Mr. Soo's suggestion, has been arranged by Mr. McGrath and the Military authorities. Large numbers from all the war hospitals will be invited. Mr. Soo made a speciality of entertaining the wounded soldiers in England and France and was determined that his first show in India should be to the men who have done their bit in the country's cause.

The Company will make their first public appearance on Saturday night.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following matches will be played to-day in connection with the Marryat Cup Tennis Tournament:—

Major Loch v. E. G. Montgomery; Capt. H. S. Hutchison v. Capt. E. P. Ball; M. Fox v. G. G. Fletcher; A. E. Kibblewhite v. T. W. Brough.

PROPOSED ST. ANDREW' HIGH SCHOOL BANDRA.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With the full approval and sanction of the Archbishop of our diocese I appeal to the public in general, the catholics especially and those who belong to St. Andrew's parish in particular, to assist us in the scheme of providing better and more suitable accommodation for the growing wants of our registered parish school with a view to raising it to the status of a High School.

The desire for the better and higher education of children of all communities residing in Bandra and Salsette has, for some time past, been manifesting itself in Bandra, which is the base of Salsette, in so marked a degree, that the ecclesiastical and lay authorities connected with St. Andrew's primary school together with some of the leading gentlemen of Bandra have, after mature deliberation, decided to take immediate steps to provide a suitable institution for that purpose.

It is felt that if the requisite accommodation is not provided forthwith the education of a very large number of children, especially those of the poorer and middle classes, will be entirely neglected to the great detriment of their future welfare and their material and intellectual advancement. Moreover, in view of the rapid spread of education among all classes, it will be readily admitted that a primary education, such as has been imparted in St. Andrew's Parish school, is not sufficient for the requirements of the present day.

It is proposed therefore to acquire a large area of land in the neighbourhood of St. Andrew's Church and to erect thereon a suitable building capable of adequately accommodating children of *all* communities, Christian and non-Christian, and especially those of the poorer and middle classes who can ill-afford to go to Bombay to prosecute their studies.

A loan of Rs. 10,000 which has been secured, supplemented by the sum of Rs. 6,000 which the Archbishop has been able to place at our disposal, form the working basis on which the scheme has been launched.

The cost of providing the requisite building and of acquiring a suitable area of land is estimated at over half a lakh of rupees, and it is earnestly hoped that a measure which is calculated to bestow far-reaching benefits upon the children of Bandra and Salsette will receive the generous support which it so obviously deserves.

In view of the fact that the realisation of the undertaking involves a large sum of money it is proposed to make a house to house visitation for the purpose of collecting funds and it is hoped that co-ordination and co-operation will be readily forthcoming from all hands and from all directions.

The gentlemen named below have been appointed Joint Treasurers of the Fund and donations may be addressed to them, c/o the Vicar St. Andrew's Church.

Revd. Fr. J. NAPOLESIM.
Mr. L. M. VALLADARES.
Mr. ERNEST D'SILVA.
(Sd.) J. NAPOLESIM,
Vicar, St. Andrew's Church,
President,
St. Andrew's High School Committee.
Bandra, 5th Feb. 1917.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

INCREASE IN MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding. The agenda presented no items of a controversial nature, and about thirty-three items were gone through in the short space of one and a half hours. The Corporation adjourned early, as there was another function, which the members were eagor to attend.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved:

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 21st January, 1917, of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, M.A., who, as a distinguished educationist and as a member of the Corporation in the year 1907 and of other civic bodies, rendered useful services to the City.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

The motion was passed on being seconded by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia.

On the motion of Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, Mr. Cooper's letter was forwarded to a Committee for consideration. Mr. E. D. Cooper stated in his letter that motor accidents in this City had increased to such an alarming extent that the Corporation should immediately approach Government with a request to take measures for mitigating the evil. He submitted that a railway train running twenty miles an hour has a special enclosed track set apart for it, whereas a motor car is allowed to run on our public roads at a greater speed, "without any safeguard like a mad man running amok." He suggested the adoption of the following measures:—

(1) To diminish the present excessive speed of all motor vehicles and to restrict it from eight to ten miles an hour or even less in crowded throughfares.

(2) To provide footpaths on every road for the pedestrians.

(3) To make it compulsory on the owner of every motor vehicle to have a machine or alarm fixed to his car and so constructed as to sound the alarm on the car exceeding the speed limit.

(4) To reconstitute the present Coroner's Court and to establish it on a sounder basis than at present so that its verdict may be received with more confidence and satisfaction than at present.

(5) To punish the driver of a car with imprisonment without the option of a fine if he drives his car on the wrong side of the road or drives it in a manner so as to endanger human life.

The Corporation had before them the following leter from Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia dated 11th January:

"While checking the weekly statement of accounts yesterday, it was found that an illegal and *ultra vires* payment of a cheque of Rs. 962-10-0 as law charges was made to the Municipal Solicitors with regard to their bill for a High Court proceeding for which the Commissioner had on a previous occasion asked for the sanction of the Corporation on the advice of the Municipal Solicitors but which you knew was not then granted and the Commissioner's letter was merely recorded. It is hardly necessary to invite your attention to the observations made by members during the discussion on the subject on more than one occasion when you were present. It is presumed the cheque was signed under under section 113 by the Commissioner, the Municipal Secretary, and a Member of the Standing Committee, and so long as Mr. Edwardes was the Commissioner no payment was made. I submit that those who have signed the cheque are directly responsible, and it was the duty of the Secretary not to sign it without a special sanction of the Corporation or a provision in the Budget grants for the year and to at once bring it to the notice of the Standing Committee and the Corporation. As I was advised it was illegal and *ultra vires* the Municipal Act to so pass the cheque, I have had, before signing the weekly statement of accounts to remark, to absolve myself from any future liability, that subject to an objection to such an expenditure beyond the Act it was signed. I now bring the facts to the notice of the Corporation and the Standing Committee in writing—the latter was duly informed verbally at yesterday's meeting—to enable them to take such steps as may be deemed proper by them so as to avoid any future liability. Please lay this letter before them as early as possible as an urgent matter."

The Standing Committee had stated in their resolution that the payment was made in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act. It was resolved to record the letter.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

INDIAN WOMEN AND INDENTURED LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I appeal through your paper to the women of this Province and especially women of Bombay to meet together in every town and village and express their deep sorrow and indignation at the demoralisation and degradation to which their sisters in the colonies are subjected and strongly demand the change in the existing conditions.

I think it is the women of India who value self-respect more than any thing else that ought to come forward to strongly protest against the present conditions of indentured women before men of India express their views on the subject.—Yours, etc.,

AVANTIKA GOKHALAY,

Atmaram Mansion,
Girgaum, Feb. 7th, 1917.

BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE.

GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON'S VISIT.

Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the G. P. O. last evening, accompanied by H. H. the Jam Saheb. Their object was principally to see the organisation and working of the Enquiry Section of the Chief Base Office where letters for Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men invalided are disposed of. Every week a large number of undelivered letters for "Casualties" arrive from Mesopotamia and in order to deal with them promptly, card index file has been maintained on which the addresses of all the invalided officers and men are written up from Nominal Rolls furnished daily by the several war and station hospitals, convales. cent Sections and Regimental Depots.

On arrival, their Excellencies were received by Mr. Pilkington, Postmaster-General, Mr. Love, Presidency Postmaster and Mr. Hughes, Deputy Postmaster-General. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr was also present.

Their Excellencies were first shown the card index file which is kept arranged alphabetically for the officers and for the men, according to their units. By way of demonstrating the smooth manner in which work is being carried on, a few letters were picked up at random by their Excellencies and on their desiring to know the whereabouts of the men, their cards were readily produced. In like manner though the cards are over 45,000, any desired cards could be turned up and referred to without much trouble. Their Excellencies were then shown the very large number of letters which had been redirected and also some of the Nominal Rolls received from the Hospitals and Depots. Though the card index file was started only as late as August 1916, so complete is the record that nearly all the letters received for the invalided men are redirected to their latest address. Hundreds of men who had not heard from their relatives have expressed their grateful thanks for their letters being traced and sent on to them. It sometimes happens that although letters are correctly redirected, they remain undelivered at the Depots and there is no doubt that with greater interest and co-operation on the part of the Depot authorities the efforts made by the Post Office would result in nearly every wounded soldier receiving his letters without delay.

Their Excellencies were then shown the newly completed tennis court which is part of the Gymkhana, at which the Australian sisters and the invalids of the Victoria War Hospital have some recreation.

Just before leaving, Lady Willingdon was presented with a handsome bouquet. Their Excellencies, while leaving, expressed their keen appreciation of the efficient working of the Enquiry Section of the Chief Base Office, G. P. O. Bombay.

H. H. the Jam Saheb, who was keenly interested in all that he saw expressed a desire to visit the General Post Office again, to see the inner working of the several departments.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mrs. W. Hurst, residing at Relesch Street, reports to the Police that someone entered her bungalow, while the family were at dinner on the evening of the 5th instant, and carried away a lady's handbag containing three gold rings valued at Rs. 150.

Hasan Gulam, a merchant, residing at Morland Road, reports that his place was broken into during his absence on Wednesday evening and wearing apparel, a watch and currency notes, collectively valued at Rs. 151, stolen.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

SHAHJAHANPUR,

To

Messrs, K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY, Bros.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 23954 dated 10th December, 1915, addressed to my home was re-directed to me here where I am employed in the following capacity.

I have pleasure to inform you that your specific for Diabetes has done immense good and strongly recommend those who are suffering from this nasty disease. I was reduced to skeleton, and used to pass nights without sleep. The desire for fresh water was strong for 24 hours and the passing of waters almost every hour, but the first dose of your specific began to lessen the symptoms and by continual use for two months, I am almost free from it. I have no objection in your using this for the information of the General Public. . . .

Yours faithfully,
CHUNILAL MUKERJEE,
Head Clerk,
Dist. Loco. Supdt.'s Office,
O. & R. Railway,
Shahjahanpur.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

WANTED.

Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta) *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.

Apply to-day at once.

LATE SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

UNVEILING OF STATUE.

LORD WILLINGDON'S EULOGY.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, performed yesterday before a large and distinguished company the ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, the first Baronet. The statue has been erected in the Bhattia Bag, opposite the Victoria Terminus, Bombay. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, who were accompanied by H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, were on arrival received by Sir Dinshah Petit, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. Phiroz Sethna, Sir V. D. Thackersey and other members of the Sir D. M. Petit Memorial Fund Committee. Among others present on the occasion were: Sir Jamsetji and Lady Jejeebhoy, Lady Petit, Lady Tata, Lady Jehangir, Miss Hamabai Petit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Sir T. B. Nariman, Sir J. Varjivandas, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, Mr. Narotam M. Goculdas, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Mr. P. W. Monie, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. J. D. Framji, Mr. N. A. F. Moos, and Mr. R. B. R. Jijibhoy.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, requesting H. E. the Governor to unveil the statue, said:—

To the many memorials in bronze and marble raised in this beautiful city to perpetuate the memories of illustrious administrators and distinguished citizens there is to be added one more to-day and on behalf of the subscribers I have to tender to your Excellency our warmest thanks for having graciously consented to unveil the statue of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, the First Baronet of that name. Sir Dinshaw died on 5th May, 1901, in the fulness of years and laden with honours which he had richly earned. The son of a well-known merchant of this city whom he himself joined in business at a very tender age, it may well be said of Sir Dinshaw that he was cradled in commerce. Of the four great human Industries which conduce to the public wealth viz, agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and commerce, Sir Dinshaw was by degrees drawn more and more towards manufacture and was rightly recognised as one of the greatest captains of industry of his day in Western India. Bombay claims to have started the first cotton mill in India which was owned by an enterprising Parsee by name Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar. I have heard this claim contested by Calcutta in the belief that the Bowreah Mills of that city came into existence at an earlier date. But whichever of these factories was first erected they were both purely spinning mills. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit was undoubtedly the first throughout all India to start in Bombay in 1855 a Cotton Mill which also included machinery for weaving cloth thereby introducing a new industry which since that day has made great strides and gives promise of extending yet further in this country and particularly in this Presidency. Of about 110,000 looms at present in all India close upon 90,000 are in the Bombay Presidency alone and nearly 53,000 in the City of Bombay itself. Sir Dinshaw was also the pioneer of the dyeing industry in our midst and fully recognising that the industrial progress of a country must at least run side by side if not precede progress in other directions he was ever ready to further all such enterprises.

SIR DINSHAW'S BENEFACTIONS.

His many ventures enabled him to amass great wealth but in spite of his splendid surroundings his personal tastes were of the plainest and simplicity was his invariable rule. With him wealth was a means to an end and he regarded surplus wealth as a sacred trust to be administered by its possessor into whose hands it flows for the highest good of the humbler and the weaker around him. His first thoughts were always for his poorer co-religionists both here and in Persia and various are the Zoroastrian Institutions which have profited vastly by his contributions. His charities as announced in the press from time to time amounted to no less than 35 lakhs of rupees. His benefactions were wide and varied. It is not that the wants of his own community alone claimed his attention. He gave for asylums for infirm animals, for reservoirs as also for dispensaries, for sanatoriums, for schools, for dhurumsalas and for various other purposes without distinction of caste or creed. Only the other day at the laying of the foundation stone of the new building of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Matunga your Excellency had occasion to refer to Sir Dinshaw's contribution of three lakhs of rupees to that body as a princely donation. With advancing years Sir Dinshaw cherished larger and still larger sympathies with his fellowmen and it is a matter of common knowledge that no one ever trudged his way to Petit Hall in the expectation of receiving some help and returned empty handed. Sir Dinshaw took interest in public affairs as well, having at different times been a member of the Bombay Municipality, a Fellow of the Bombay University, and a member of the Viceregal Council. He was Sheriff of Bombay in 1887 in which year he was knighted and three years later a Baronetcy was conferred on him. The Shah of Persia had decorated him with the order of "Shir-e-Khorshed."

PERPETUATION OF HIS MEMORY.

On the death of such a worthy citizen it was deemed necessary to call a public meeting which the Sheriff convened at the Town Hall on 19th August 1901. It was largely attended and prominent citizens spoke to the resolutions recording the sense of the city's great loss and for the appointment of a committee to collect subscriptions for the purpose of perpetuating his memory. The committee included the foremost representatives of all the communities in the city and subscriptions poured in from various places in India as also from the United Kingdom and China. At a meeting of the committee held on 8th April 1903 it was reported that after deducting expenses the total subscriptions had reached Rs. 44,854-2-8. At the same Committee Meeting it was resolved that the form of the Memorial should be a marble statue. Arrangements in regard to the same were entrusted to the Honorary Secretaries of the Fund who in 1904 placed themselves in communication with Mr. (Now Sir) Thomas Brock, R.A. This eminent artist accepted the work but as at the same time he was engaged on the Queen Victoria Memorial presented by the nation and erected opposite Buckingham Palace, Sir Dinshaw's statue was not taken in hand until 1911. It was finished about September 1914. As the war had just then broken out it was not considered safe to ship the statue but after months of waiting it was decided to risk importing it.

The selection of the site had next to be considered and the subscribers have every reason to be grateful to the authorities concerned for allowing it to be placed in this most central situation in what is at present known as Bhattia Baug but which beauty spot in Bombay it is hoped as suggested more than once in the Corporation will in future be named the Victoria Circus or bear some other suitable designation. Sir Dinshaw's statue will face that across the road of another great captain of industry, his life long friend the late Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata. When a great man dies the living seek to perpetuate his memory by raising a monument or erecting a statue. This is not done to appease the dead nor to render their sleep more peaceful or profound but to inspire the living to nobler and better lives. Man learns but little in this world from precept he learns something from experience, he learns much more from example and "the best teachers of humanity are the lives of worthy men." May Sir Dinshaw's statue serve to remind succeeding generations of Bombay of the good work done by him during his long and useful career and may this city continue to be blest with more philanthropists of Sir Dinshaw's type. And now your Excellency might I, beseech you on behalf of the Company present to unfold to their view the features of the late Baronet which we trust will be considered to be faithful and lifelike by those who knew him personally.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

H. E. Lord Willingdon then unveiled the statue amid loud cheering. His Excellency said:—

While I am at some disadvantage in following my honourable friend, Mr. Sethna, who has most eloquently placed before you the reasons for our gathering by the fact that I never had the advantage of the personal acquaintance of this great citizen whose name and notable services we are met to perpetuate to-day, none the less I am delighted in my official capacity to join you in doing honour to the memory of one, who, from all I have heard and read of his activities, was during his lifetime one of the greatest leaders of the Parsi community which has given to our city so many distinguished public servants and was honoured and esteemed during his career by men of all communities with whom he came in contact.

It may indeed be truly said that Bombay City owes much to the late Sir Dinshaw Petit. Commencing in his business career as a clerk on Rs. 15 a month by his ability, industry, and straightforward dealing, he raised himself to the highest position in our commercial, world, and by his enterprise in starting the first weaving mill was the pioneer of that great industry which has gained for our city the proud title of the Manchester of the East. He amassed a great fortune, but his numerous public benefactions and private charities showed clearly that he realised to the full the great responsibility of riches, for he devoted large sums for the benefit and relief of all classes of his fellowmen.

As a public spirited citizen the numerous buildings which bear his name give eloquent testimony to his constant and earnest endeavours for the public welfare, and this was much brought to my mind only a few days ago when I had the privilege of laying the foundation stone of the new building for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and realised how much that college owed to his generous munificence.

Sir Dinshaw Petit received high honour from his Sovereign during his life: I am glad that we are met here to do honour to his memory after his death, honour to one who during a long and active life, was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and the example of whose brilliant career will, I hope, be followed by future generations of his fellow countrymen. (Loud Applause.)

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies, said the late Sir Dinshaw led a more or less quiet life till the arrival of Lord and Lady Reay, who it was that brought the late Baronet out of his cell. Before the arrival of Lord and Lady Reay the Government House had been a social abstraction but they made a departure and entered into the social life of the people of the Presidency. These traditions have been maintained by T. E. Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Referring to the remark recently made by H. E. the Viceroy that there were many intelligent Englishmen and Indians who did not realise that the Empire was at war, the speaker said they in Bombay did realise that the Empire was at war and the fact was due not a little to the untiring energy and cheerful example of their Excellencies, who never seemed tired howsoever hard they worked and who spread cheerfulness wherever they went. (Lond applause.)

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

UNVEILING OF LATE SIR DINSHAW PETIT'S STATUE.

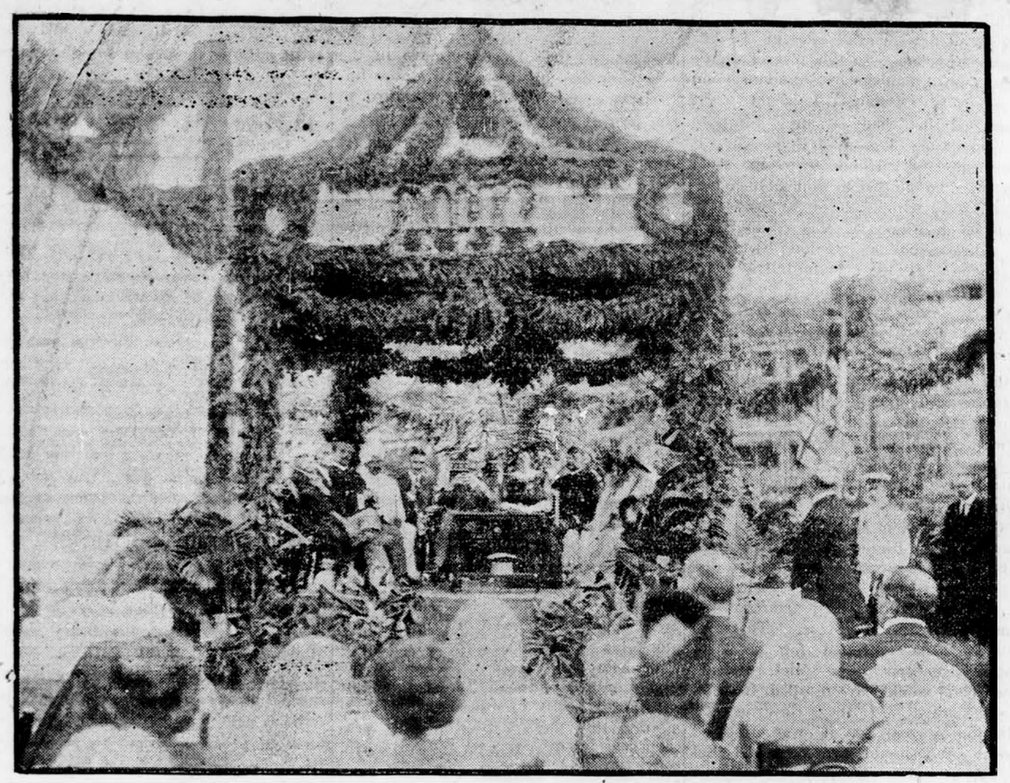


Photo by Messers. Bourne and Shepherd.

THE PHOTO SHOWS LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON LISTENING TO THE ADDRESS READ BY THE HON. MR. PHEROZE SETHNA.

A GANG OF GIPSY DACOITS.

LIVE LIZARD AS ABETTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

At the Allahabad High Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tudball heard an appeal preferred by Alli and ten others who had been convicted of dacoity and each sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Kumaun to transportation for life.

The accused who belonged to gipsy criminal tribes formed themselves into a gang and committed some 19 dacoities and robberies between October 1914, and July 1915, in the submontane tracts of Naini Tal, Garwal and Bijnor districts. The gang, it was stated, originally came from Kheri district and the members of it mostly belonged to the Salvation Army settlements in Moradabad and Bignor district. It appears after committing dacoities they were pursued. In the course of their flight they dropped a number of articles among which was a live lizard of a large kind known in vernacular as "Goh." This animal was used by the dacoits to scale walls, the animal's hold being so strong that it could support the weight of a man climbing up a rope attached to it. Eventually the dacoits were routed and one who was captured turned approver. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Sydney Lloyd Rambotham is appointed as an Extra Assistant Electrical for the ensuing year. Sir Leonard Rogers, Engineer and posted to the Eastern Bengal January 1917.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

COTTON AND INDIGO.

(From our Correspondent.)

COIMBATORE, Feb. 7.

The first witness examined to-day by the Industries Commission was the Rev. C. Dawson, Superintendent and Manager of the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School at Karur. Sir Fazulbhoy was not present. Dr. Hopkinson attended the sitting. In his evidence the witness made suggestions as to the organisation of industrial schools. He recommended the formation of a department under the Director of Industries, for the supply of all stores to the industrial schools at wholesale prices. Government offices should be instructed to give any Government aided industrial school in the neighbourhood, opportunity to tender for all large orders.

Mr. G. A. D. Stuart, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, Madras who was examined next, in the course of his evidence, touched on some of the agricultural industries such as cotton oil-seeds, artificial manure, sugar and jaggery, impements and machinery and indigo. He made suggestions for improving industries in these directions and recommended among others the control of ginneries, to check adulteration in cotton, and the starting of an experimental indigo factory in Madras.

The examination of Mr. Stuart lasted for about three hours and Mr. Low and Dr. Hopkinson questioned him at length about the adulteration of cotton and he was also examined about details of agricultural industries referred to in his memorandum.

In answer to Sir R. N. Mookerji, he said that proposals were before Government, with regard to the establishment of an experimental indigo factory in Madras.

To Mr. Low he said that he thought that the Land Acquisition Act should be utilised more freely in acquiring land for industrial purposes.

Mr. R. D. Richmond, Deputy Conservator of Forests, in the course of his written evidence, urged the need of further enquiry and research in the matter of forest resources. The Imperial Institute at Dehra Dun did work of undoubted value but it must be supplemented by local organisations. He stated that sylvicultural research was one of the first requirements and equally important was forest economies.

To Sir Francis Stewart, witness said, he thought it would be more satisfactory to have a separate research institute in the south, than strengthening the Dehra Dun Institute.

P. W. D. COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

At to-day's sitting of P. W. D. Committee, Mr. Birley, Secretary, Revenue Department, said there were three difficulties in transferring to District Boards the duty of constructing and maintaining public buildings and roads. Firstly, the Boards would not like it; secondly, District Board engineers were not competent to carry it out and lastly the Government could not entrust property to Boards over which it had not complete control.

Mr. Heaton, Principal, Sibpur Engineering College, said though the course of training at Roorkee was in no way superior to Roorkee had more advantage than those at Rurkee had more advantage than those at Sibpur. The education offered at Indian engineering colleges was as good as that at an English college. He was in favour of concentrating higher training at an Imperial College.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING AT EXCELSIOR.

At the public meeting to be held to-day at 6 p.m., in the Excelsior Theatre under the auspices of the Imperial Citizenship Association, to protest against the continuance of indentured emigration from India, the following resolutions will be moved:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay respectfully represents to the Government of India and his Majesty's Secretary of State for India that public opinion throughout this country, views with alarm the likelihood of a further continuance of the system of Indentured Emigration from India, which has been admitted to be fraught with disastrous consequences to the moral well-being of the emigrants and which is viewed universally as dishonouring and humiliating this country; and this meeting earnestly appeals to them for the immediate abolition of the system and the total prohibition of recruitment of Indentured Labour."

Proposed by Sir N. G. Chandavarkar.

Seconded by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan.

Supported by Haji Yusuf Sobani, Lady Mehta, Mr. Polak, Lady Jagmohandas.

"That the Chairman be and is hereby authorised and requested to communicate the above resolution to his Majesty's Secretary of State for India and H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India by telegram."

Proposed by Mr. H. A. Wadya.

Seconded by Sir Stanley Reed.

Supported by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, and Miss Serene M. Cursetjee.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS,

DTMAND FOR A UNIVERSITY FOR ANDHRA DISTRICTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

At the resumed sitting of the Madras Legislative Council several resolutions came up for discussion.

Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju moved a resolution recommending to the Council (a) that the Government move the Government of India to establish a separate University for the Telugu Districts after the close of the war; (b) that this Government open additional schools and colleges, both literary and professional, in the Telugu districts in the meanwhile so far as funds permit.

The mover pointed out that the future of the Andhras was indissolubly connected with a University of their own, and nothing short of a University for the Telugu districts would allow to the fullest possible extent the realisation of their hopes and aspirations.

Mr. Stone replying, pointed out the difficulty which existed in the attainment of their object in the immediate future, and said that the Government had no wish to convey the idea that it was unsympathetic in the matter, but regarded the establishment of an Andhra University as a very far off ideal at the present time.

Many non-official members then spoke in support of the resolution.

Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh opposed the resolution.

At this stage an amendment was proposed to the effect that the Senate of the Madras University be requested to consider and report on the question.

Mr. Stone in reply said that the Government was not able to accept the resolution as they were not able to convince the Government of India that the Telugu districts were in any way ripe for an independent university.

His Excellency in winding up the discussion, expressed his full sympathy with the object of the resolution. He wanted every member of the Council to read the resolution and tell him whether it was a practicable programme at the present time. He believed that the Council would be stultifying itself if it allowed the resolution to go to the Government of India thereby conveying the impression that those who voted for the resolution had not properly examined the subject. The question was one of time and funds. Considering these circumstances he hoped the mover would withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Among other resolutions moved was one recommending the election of their own vice-presidents by non-official members of District Boards and from amongst non-official members.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer replying said Government would allow District Boards to elect their Vice-President from among members of the Board but official members would be allowed to vote. On this assurance the resolution was withdrawn.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

At the share market there was very little inquiry to-day for coals or jutes, the prices of which showed a lower tendency. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Banera 24-12; Baraboni 13-8, 13-12; Bengal 800, 804; Bengal Giridih 15-14, 16, 16-2; Imperial 11; Lakurka 38; Ondal (pref) 103; Phularitand 6; Sodeek 2, 2-2.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 180; Barnagore (ord) 106, 104, 103; Clive (ord) 134, 132, 129; Empire (ord) 37-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 308, 304; Northbrook (ord) 28-8, 28-12, 28, 27-8.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 70-4 to Rs. 70-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 71-4 to Rs. 71-12.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G J Jebson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E E Milton, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut D Rees, Highland L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H J McDonnell, Irish Rifles.
Lieut N W Stewart, Royal Scots.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut D C Ferguson, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut D A Gillespie, Borders.
Lieut J D H Maddrell, Cornwalls.

DIED.

Capt W H P Gill, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut C H P Maurice, Berkshires.

WOUNDED.

Capt E A Beaulah, Lincolns.
Lieut H S Bell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Binnie, Royal Scots.
Capt H C H Bull, Yorkshire L. I.
Lieut-Colonel E R Burne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Campbell, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R A Clark, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W O Cobbett, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A Denison, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H A Dinsdale, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut J Duff, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut G H Gilbert, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L A Gordon, Yorkshires.
Capt C E P Green, Coldtreams.
Second-Lieut R H Horwood, Yorkshire L. I.
Capt J McArthur, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C C A Marsh, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut C J Myers, Essex.
Brig-General C Prescott Decie, Field Artillery.
Lieut W Stewart, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W B Will, Londons.

MISSING.

Capt C Greig, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H Lawrence, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J E Maclennan, Cameronians.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major T Smith, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Stiven, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E G Waters, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J H Lowrie, East Yorkshires.

WOUNDED.

Captain F N H Beamish, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut G H Dawson, Seaforths.
Captain M G Donahoo, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W Dow, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut L J Helliar, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W A D Hunter, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W H L Martin, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H T Pilgrim, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Robb, Gordons.
Captain R H Rusby, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut D Witty, East Kents.
Lieut R E Spinney, General List.
Second-Lieut R Lee Booker, South Lancashires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut S Alder, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T F Preston, Yeomanry.

INGENEERING COLLEGE PROBATIONERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The attention of your readers has already been drawn to a series of letters appearing in your valuable paper, on the probationer's class created by Dr. Allen, Principal of the Engineering College, for those candidates whom, he says, he cannot directly admit in the First Year's Class. While I do not question the goodwill or the authority of Dr. Allen in taking this step, I wish to enlighten your readers as to what work these probationers are doing and what treatment they meet at the hands of their tutors and mistrees and the clerks of the workshop. Here I must tell you that I have carefully gathered the facts that I am presenting to your readers, from the probationers themselves, and other college students as well.

I have stated above that these probationers are those of the Inter-science passed or even B.A. and B.Sc. students who are not directly admitted in the First Year's Class and are kept on probation for a year. During this year they are required to do some "practical work" which might help them in their future course. But what is the "practical work" they are doing?

Some of it is, I fear, useless work which helps them in no way whatsoever in either their advanced classes or their after-life. For instance they have to hammer and chip, and forge and file, and cut and groove, and cleanse the engines and the boilers and do all sorts of menial work available in the college workshop. The point however is not that the work is but that it is useless. Here, it may be noted that these probationers are not the future mechanical engineers. They are the would-be civil engineers whose work is to draw estimates, dig canals, construct bridges, do project and survey work, supervise over irrigation and public works, etc., etc. I leave to your readers to find the connection between the work they do now and have to do as civil engineers.

Now this so-called practical work is purely their work inside the workshop and hence I am told the probationers are known as "Workshop Students"; consequently they are classed with the sub-overseer, mechanical and electrical students of the workshop who are admitted after their sixth standard or Final examinations.

Thus these undergraduates and graduates are debarred for a year from calling themselves "College Students"—debarred from taking part in college sports, borrowing books from the college library and getting residential quarters in either the college or the workshop hostels.

Their terms run simultaneously with those of the workshop students, viz., from 10th June to 10th October and again from 1st November to May 10th, leaving them a total vacation of one month and twenty days during the year; while the college terms run from 10th June to 30th September and again from 1st November to 10th of March, giving them full four months' leave.

But this is not all. The probationers like the ordinary firemen and coolies of the workshop, have to attend from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour's recess to have their meals. Further their so-called practical work is to be supervised by the uneducated mistrees who I am told do not behave decently towards these respectable young men.

But this does not end their sufferings. They have to submit a number of carpentry and machine drawings which are hardly more useful than is their practical work to them. These drawings are to be completed at home and submitted at the end of every month.

I could enumerate some more instances of their deplorable condition, their sheer waste of time like this, were the probationer friends of mine by me while I am writing this. I wish the authorities who cannot see with their own eyes the unsuitability and uselessness of this so-called "practical training" in this so-called "practical class" saw with the eyes of the public, with our eyes, who know what is useful for a civil engineer and what is not—what a harm they are doing to these young men who are made to forget all that they learn in their Inter-Science, B.A. and B.Sc. classes during the year of this "practical training" of theirs.—Yours, etc.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, February 9, 1917.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA FORCE.

The portion of the lengthy speech which Lord Chelmsford delivered at the meeting of the Imperial Council on Wednesday which will attract the greatest attention and rouse the strongest interest is that referring to the intention of the Government of India to introduce legislation for the establishment of a Defence of India Force. This force, as his Excellency explained, will be purely for purposes of internal defence but it will be essentially a military force under strict military conditions. It will consist of regiments of conscripted Europeans and others composed of Indians voluntarily enlisted. It need hardly be said that the announcement will cause the most profound satisfaction in all quarters. There has long been a feeling among the European community in India that, while the most rigorous compulsion is being applied in Britain and certain of the Crown Colonies, it was highly invidious that European subjects of his Majesty in India should be left to decide for themselves,—or perhaps their employers for them,—whether they should take part in some form of national service. The publication of the Ordinance for the Registration of European British subjects in India a few days ago was obviously a preliminary to the institution of more drastic measures for the utilisation of the European manhood of the country in the great Imperial cause towards which all our energies should be primarily directed. In this respect, therefore, Lord Chelmsford's announcement comes as no surprise. It is not to be suggested that there is any European subject of his Majesty in India who is not ready and anxious to accept what part may be allotted to him as his share in the duty which devolves upon all, and the decision of the Government to utilise as far as possible the whole manhood of the community,—those between the ages of 18 and 41 for general military service and those between 41 and 50 for local service,—will be widely welcomed.

But the announcement in regard to the enrolment of Indian volunteer units as part of the Defence of India Force,—and it will, of course, be the major part of it,—has come as a surprise, though an entirely pleasurable one. The Government have for some reason known to themselves kept their intention a profound secret, although Lord Chelmsford tells us the matter has been under discussion for so long that they had hoped at one time to have their arrangements completed by the new year. That we think is to be regretted for no harm would have been done, and, indeed, much good would have resulted, from an announcement of the Government's intention as soon as it was resolved upon. We should have preferred that the rule of conscription had been applied all round. Such a measure would, we are sure, have met with the approval of the country, and experience in England has shown that a voluntary system for the enrolment of a national force leads to invidious conditions which it is better to avoid. Lord Chelmsford gives as the reasons for resting on the voluntary system, so far as the Indian units are concerned, the large numbers available and the possible limitations upon the Government's powers of equipment and training. But those need have been no bar to a system of conscription such as is common in many countries where the supply of men is very much larger than the demand and the State takes by an automatic process as many as it wants. Far-seeing and patriotic Indians have long since advocated the enlistment of a national territorial force which would make India entirely self-dependent in the event of a national emergency, and we think the day will come when the maintenance of such a national militia by some form of conscription will be inevitable. The present would have been an admirable opportunity for a beginning on these lines. However, the Government have thought fit to rely on a voluntary system of enlistment and we have no doubt that the required units will be forthcoming within the allotted period of six months. As the Viceroy said, the desire of Indians to serve their country has been widely expressed and ardently acclaimed, and we are confident, as he is, that a great response will be made to this call, though it is useless to disguise the fact that the ardour and enthusiasm which existed in the early stages of the war have not considerably declined as time has gone on and Indian aspirations in this respect have been persistently ignored. But we cannot conceive that there will be any failure to respond to a call for the formation of a national force.

It is necessary, however, to utter one warning note. The Viceroy's announcement was not as clear as it should have been in regard to the character and constitution of the Indian units. Indians, he said, are to be enrolled in their own units. It is to be hoped that this means that these units are to be entirely self-contained, officered by Indians as well as manned by them and placed on a basis of equality in every respect with the European battalions. Any attempt to make invidious distinctions between the two branches of the Force or to exclude Indians from the commissioned ranks of their own units will merely produce disastrous failure. We cannot believe that it is the intention of Government to follow any but the right lines in this matter, but in view of the long failure to recognise the claims of Indians in this respect in the regular army and their past treatment in the matter of volunteering and in the absence of a definite statement by his Excellency, it is necessary to sound this note of warning. Provided that no conditions of an invidious character are imposed we have the fullest confidence that the Government will have every reason to be gratified with the results of a decision, which though belated is none the less, even now, that of true statesmanship.

IMPERIALISM AND PATRIOTISM.

It was a historic gathering that assembled at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday night to do honour to his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner. Before we proceed to discuss the significance of the occasion, it may be as well to refer to the timely statement, considered in relation to this function, which his Excellency the Viceroy made in the course of his opening speech at the Imperial Legislative Council, in regard to the precise position and status of the three representatives from India to the Imperial War Conference. For the first time, this important announcement was made by Lord Chelmsford:

> I have the Secretary of State's assurance that he will be glad to leave his colleagues from India to speak whenever possible, on behalf of India.

This serves to clear the air, to some extent, in regard to a much debated question. It is hard to see why this announcement, together with certain supplementary particulars given in the Viceroy's speech, could not have been given to the public much sooner. Had that been the case his Excellency would probably have had no occasion to complain of the "not very well-informed criticism" that has found expression in regard to this question. In fact, it is hard to see how it could have been otherwise when adequate and necessary information was officially withheld on what could not have failed to be a burning topic of the day. As it is Lord Chelmsford's utterance is not as complete as it might have been. For instance, it should be borne in mind in this connection that the constitution and procedure of the War Conference as described by his Excellency, viz., that each Dominion is represented on it by its Prime Minister and has but one voice, but that the Prime Ministers are permitted to bring with them such other Ministers as they may desire, and may invite these Ministers to speak on behalf of the Dominions on any particular question,—was well-known to be fully applicable to the ordinary Imperial Conference with which we have so far been familiar. But in respect of this particular Imperial Conference there was reason to suppose that there would be material differences of method and procedure in so far as it had been authoritatively stated to be different to the ordinary Imperial Conferences, and to be, in fact, a War Cabinet.

However, to turn now to the meeting of the Ruling Princes of India on Wednesday night. It was, in no conventional or complimentary sense of the term, a memorable gathering, and, we fell sure, that everyone present on the occasion must have been inspired by hope and confidence in the ultimate destiny of India. The first thing to note about the assemblage is that it revealed a unity of outlook, and identity of sentiment on the part of the Ruling Princes of India which is one of the most heartening and promising factors of the Indian situation as it presents itself to-day. The Princes of India, in a word, are the patriots of India. The speeches of the Maharajas of Alwar and Bikaner enunciated and endorsed the primary principles of Indian Nationalism,—the only principles that count to-day, rightly considered, whether from the Indian or the Imperial point of view. Their Highnesses of Patiala and Cooch Behar subscribed no less to the political creed of all rational and right-thinking Indians of to-day. But the speech of the Maharaja of Bikaner must be singled out for its weighty and statesmanlike pronouncement on the national unity of India, and her intense and insistent claim for a rightful place in the scheme of the British Empire.

For whether we come from the territories of British India or those of the Indian States, (said his Highness), we are all Indians, who are entirely united in loyalty and attachment to our King-Emperor; in our affection for our Mother Country and in our deep and genuine solicitude for our brethren of all creeds and communities throughout India. And I know I am voicing the feelings and sentiments of your Highnesses when I further state that we of the Indian States,—who yield to no one in the whole of the British Empire in steadfast loyalty and deep devotion to the Person and Throne of our King-Emperor,—happily find it quite consistent to be at one and the same time,—in the best and truest sense of the terms,—staunch loyalists and Imperialists as well as true patriots of our Mother Country, deeply sympathising with all the legitimate aspirations of our brother Indians in British India, just as much as, we feel sure, our brethren in British India sympathise with the legitimate aspirations of the Princes and peoples of the Indian States and our desire to see maintained unimpaired our dignity, privileges, and high position.

That is a statement and an interpretation that will be endorsed and echoed throughout India by all patriotic Indians. It is the constitutional position taken up by the Indian National Congress. Every Indian to-day who counts is agreed and united on two points: he is proud to be an Imperialist in the sense that he is anxious to uphold, even unto death, the dignity and power of the British Empire which is entrenched on the principles of freedom and self-government; and, secondly, he is a patriot in the sense that he wants to see his Motherland take her just and rightful place within the scheme of the British Empire on a footing of perfect equality and full integrity. The Princes and the people of India want nothing more,—and nothing less.

Notes of the Day

Lord Chelmsford's Appeal.

It seems to us that the Viceroy's appeal to the members of the Imperial Council to avoid controversial matters was rather laboured and somewhat unfair. His Excellency could not help thinking that there was a tendency to press the discussion of what are obviously controversial questions. We think it will be found on examination that in all those controversial matters that it is desired to press, it is the action of Government itself either here or in England that creates the necessity for these discussions. We have no doubt that the non-official members and the public at large would avoid controversy of every possible kind if it were possible. But that is a counsel of perfection rendered impossible of achievement by the constant raising of controversies, as we have so often pointed out, by Government itself and certain organs of the Anglo-Indian press,—to say nothing of Round Table propagandists. We would all like to avoid controversy but India is not going to sit dumb while every other part of the Empire is raising controversial questions in which she has a profound interest; and while Governments seem to consider themselves free to press on with any business they think fit, whether controversial or not.

Some Glaring Instances.

As our readers are aware a very long list of the controversies gratuitously provoked from the official side in this country during the war might be prepared. But let us take only three instances of immediate topical interest. First there is the publication of the Public Services Commission Report, which we warned the Government, at the time the decision to publish it was announced, would lead to a great deal of bitter controversy. Lord Chelmsford tells us that it has been published because Government do not wish to delay taking action on it. Is that not a controversial matter? And is it consistent to appeal for the suspension of controversy at one moment and to throw this controversial report and the announcement of the intention to take action upon it at the public the next? Or take the question of Indentured Labour. "Is it the Government or the non-official members of Council and the public who have created the controversy provoked by the revelation that it is proposed to ask for an extension of the system for another five years and the general delay in acting upon Lord Hardinge's pledge?

The Most Glaring Instance.

But perhaps, the most glaring instance is that provided by the Government of India's action regarding the question of political reforms. His Excellency announced what was already an open secret, that his Government sent Home last year a despatch on the subject of political reforms after the war. Why did they do so? What was the hurry? Lord Chelmsford himself tells us that we can hardly expect the Home Government to give it their attention at a time when every nerve is being strained and concentrated on the task of winning the war. And every one will agree with him. Then why could not his Government wait till the opinion of the country had been ascertained and until the Viceroy himself had been in the country a little longer and gained a better grasp of the problems involved? All the appeals to politicians to suspend their discussions on this question during the war, which have been so prolific, are the merest mockery in the face of the fact that the Government of India rushed into a settlement of the matter at a time when there was no call upon them to do so and when their despatch could not expect to receive proper attention. There might certainly have been a suspension of controversy if it had not been for the discovery that the Government of India were so little preoccupied with the war that they had time to devote themselves to the settling of after-war reforms. The appeal to avoid controversy comes with as ill-grace from Lord Chelmsford as it has from certain other quarters.

Dangerous Motor Wagons.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate adopted a highly proper course in the case which was before him on Wednesday, of a charge of rash driving against the driver of an emergency wagon belonging to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, in refusing to allow the case to be withdrawn until he had gone through the depositions of the witnesses in the enquiry before the Coroner. A Crown prosecution cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the Court and it is very desirable that magistrates should exercise due care in assuring themselves that those in charge of a prosecution are justified in proposing to withdraw a case. Moreover the fact that a Coroner's jury have come to a certain conclusion, does not absolve a magistrate from the duty of satisfying himself that the conclusion is a right one before he allows a prosecution to be dropped. In this case Mr. Setalwad came to the conclusion that the case could be withdrawn but expressed the hope that the recommendation of the Coroner's jury in regard to the fast driving of these wagons should be given effect to by the Company, for, he said, "it was noticed that these motor wagons were driven almost at the same speed as fire engines." The remedy would seem to be the investment on the part of the Company in some more wagons and to station them at points where they could quickly reach the scene of a breakdown without the necessity of driving at a dangerous speed.

The Revenue Returns.

The revenue returns of India for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, are a fresh evidence of the usual over-cautiousness with which receipts are generally budgetted for. The receipts of civil revenue amounted to Rs. 60,50 lakhs as compared with Rs. 50,09 lakhs for the corresponding period of 1915-16. The heads of Land Revenue, Opium, Salt, Customs and Income Tax, are responsible for principal increases, the Salt revenue increasing from Rs. 3,55 lakhs to 5,27 lakhs and the Customs revenue from Rs. 608 to 939 lakhs. Regarding imports and exports Mr. Findlay Shirras says:

> In the nine months ended December, 1916, the import duties increased to over Rs. 7,28½ lakhs from Rs. 5,27½ lakhs in the nine months ended December, 1915, and the export duty on rice rose to over Rs. 58 lakhs from nearly Rs. 42 lakhs. The export duty levied on raw jute amounted to Rs. 32,43,000, on jute manufactured to 36,69,000 and on tea to Rs. 33,29,000 in the nine months, April to December. The total customs revenue excluding salt, but including excise duty on cotton goods and land customs in nine months amounted to nearly 9,39 lakhs as compared with Rs. 6,08 lakhs in the same period last year.

With such substantial increases in the revenue and favourable prospects, it may be hoped that the Government of India, in their next budget, at least, will recognise the necessity of providing more liberally for items of expenditure such as education, for instance, which were treated with little consideration in the current budget.

In the Wrong Direction.

The brilliant function at the Taj on Wednesday night was eminently calculated to stir the imagination of the descriptive writer. The delicate restraint, therefore, which our evening contemporary uses in its editorial comments on the occasion will be all the more appreciated. Says the "Advocate": "For nearly a thousand years there has been no assembly of the Ruling Princes of India in Bombay such as that which foregathered at the Taj Mahal Hotel." The historicity of the statement is only equalled by its exquisite deliberation. A less experienced reporter for instance might have been betrayed into saying,—"For nearly five thousand years there has been no assembly, etc.," and thus subjected recorded truth to a more severe strain. This meticulous standard of accuracy, however, we regret to note, somewhat flags as our contemporary warms to the work, doubtless under the elation of the good fare provided by the Ruling Princes. The writer launches forth on the classic theme of the "White man's burden" thus:

> "Rightly or wrongly the Englishman feels that upon him has been bestowed the solemn obligation of consolidating peoples in the bonds of peace and prosperity. That consciousness is with him always. It has followed him to the *nethermost* parts of the world."

This is pushing Anglo-Saxon enterprise in the wrong direction, but doubtless the "Advocate's" intentions are good.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharajah and Maharani of Cooch-Behar, Brigadier-General Duhan, Colonel Harold and Captain Stanley lunched at Government House yesterday.

Their Excellencies gave a Dinner Paty in the State Bungalow to the Ruling Princes present in Bombay, at which about 30 people were present.

Sir S. P. Sinha left Calcutta on Wednesday night for Bombay *en route* to England to assist the Secretary of State in the War Conference. He was given an enthusiastic send-off at the station by all the leading barristers and pleaders of Calcutta.

At the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on Wednesday Mr. H. H. Hayden was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. Sir Leonard Rogers the retiring president, delivered an interesting presidential speech.

NEW EXPEDIENTS TO MEET SUBMARINISM.

GERMANS EVACUATE GRANDCOURT.

BRITISH NAVY AND SUBMARINISM

NEW EXPEDIENTS TO FOIL PIRATES.

BEST BRAINS OF COUNTRY ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 8.

In the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne Mr. Asquith said our course was as plain as ever, to secure a victory which would safeguard the future freedom of humanity. He appealed for national unanimity and the suppression of political feeling.

Mr. Bonar Law, reviewing the general situation, declared that the Navy had never so completely commanded above the surface. Some of the best brains in the country were concentrating on the problem of submarinism. He added that East Africa would be detached from the Kaiser's sway in a very short time.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope, moving the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, said the silver lining to our cloud of unpreparedness at the outbreak of the war was to be found in the ready support coming from all parts of the Empire.

Lord Crewe said it was irrefutable that our superiority in the West, which had become marked in July 1916, had become enhanced as months proceeded, and justified the most sanguine anticipations regarding the operations in the spring.

Lord Curzon thought that other neutrals would follow America's example and others would if they could.

The motion was agreed to.

NO JARRING VOICE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Received 10-30 p.m., Feb. 8.

In the course of his speech during the debate on the address, Mr. Asquith said that everyone was delighted that arrangement had been made for a meeting of Dominions representatives. The House would like to know the scope and purpose of the meeting. Was it concerned with the concerted efforts of the Empire in the prosecution of the war or would it consider problems of settlement and reconstruction? Mr. Asquith also asked for a statement regarding wheat prices here and in Australia.

Referring to Germany's "declaration of war on neutrality" Mr. Asquith said that it would be unfitting for us to offer advice to America but added:—"We shall hail with acclamation in which there is a strain of family pride the stern and resolute determination of the other great English-speaking Power to frustrate the latest enormity by the enemies of the human race. (Cheers). Our course is clear. There must be closest co-ordination of the plans and operations of the Allies and complete organisation and concentration here in money, men and women. Let there be no jarring voice, no party corss-currents, no personal or sectional distraction." (Cheers.)

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

Mr. Bonar Law said that Mr. Asquith's speech was the best testimony to the unity of the country. More and more shipping was coming under the direct control of the Government and a large number of new ships were being constructed.

He emphasised that the Imperial War Cabinet was not an ordinary Imperial Conference. The representatives of the Dominions and India would sit continuously as members of the Cabinet on any question with which they were specially concerned That was an immense step forward, but the part played by the Dominions in the war justified it. The Conference would discuss all questions of common interest relating to the war. There would be no hard and fast line. From our experience of the Dominions Premiers he was certain that they would do everything in their power to prevent interference with the essential task of the successful prosecution of the war.

EXPEDIENTS TO MEET PIRACY.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to refer to the war situation. He said that the Navy had done and was doing all that was expected of it. Without the Navy it would have been impossible for the Allies to win the war. (Cheers). The best brains in the country were devising new expedients to meet submarinism and he believed that the experience of a similar threat in 1915 would be repeated. Germany could not defeat this country in this manner. (Cheers).

The overrunning of Roumania was a moral and political disaster but it was not a military success for Germany whose advance had been stopped at the Sereth.

The situation in Mesopotamia had been completely retrieved.

The conquest of East Africa was approaching completion.

The British and the French had established complete moral ascendancy on the western front where it was certain that better results than hitherto might be hoped for. (Cheers).

COUNTERING ENEMY SUB-MARINES.

SAME SUCCESS ANTICIPATED AS IN DESTROYING ZEPPELINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 8.

In the House of Commons Admiral Meux declared there was every reason to hope that the same success attending the destruction of zeppelins was in a fair way to being realised in countering the submarines

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

SHORN OF CUSTOMARY SPLENDOUR.

INSPIRING SOLEMNITY OF CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 8.

The opening of Parliament was shorn of its customary splendour but was animated by a stern, practical spirit appropriate to the critical times. The Thrones were shrouded in white cloths, looking almost sepulchral, from beneath which heavy folds of imperial purple emerged spreading over the steps of the dais. Peeresses on the floor of the House were in walking dress, mostly with costly furs, instead of the usual court costume with feathers and coronet. It was noteworthy that a large number of peers, both young and middle-aged, were in khaki or navy blue. The only bright colour was the judges' scarlet, contrasting with the white-robed prelates. Ambassadors were in mufti to the left of the Throne.

When their Majesties, the King leading the Queen by hand, entered, lights which had hitherto been subdued, were raised, shedding a brilliant glow over the illustrious assemblage. The King was in admiral's uniform, and the Queen presented a stately figure in black robes, with pearls and a big diamond plaque. After seating themselves on the Thrones there was a long pause while they awaited the Commons. Then, putting on his hat, the King read the speech in a strong penetrating voice audible to everyone.

His Majesty especially emphasised the passages about securing the just demands for reparation and restitution, the passage stating that threats of further outrages would but serve to steel our determination, and the passage emphasising the importance of the forthcoming War Conference with the Dominions. After the Speech, the King led the Queen down the steps and both bowed ceremoniously to all the sides.

The Foreign and the Dominions correspondents who were admitted for the first time were greatly impressed by the inspiring solemnity of the whole ceremony and surroundings.

KING'S MESSAE TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Before the arrival of their Majesties Lord Lincolnshire conveyed the following message from the King to a large number of wounded Dominion soldiers in the Royal Gallery:—

"Tell my brave men who have fought so gallantly for me and my country how I appreciate their gallant service and what pleasure it is for me to place at their disposal Royal Gallery on this occasion."

Lord Lincolnshire concluded. "I have been commanded by his Majesty to wish you all I safe recovery and safe return to those glorious countries you all love so well."

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AS HOSTAGE.

RETAINED UNTIL DEPARTURE OF BERNSTORFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Feb. 9.

Mr. Gerard has telegraphed from Berlin that he and all Americans are detained as hostages until the departure of Bernstorff and the Germans who were on board the German merchantmen has been guaranteed.

U. S. AND AUSTRIA.

STILL NEGOTIATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Feb. 9.

The "Allgemeine Zeitung" of Vienna states that the American Ambassador is still conferring with the Minister for Foreign Affairs with a view to the continuance of Austro-American relations.

SPAIN TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

BUT WILL DEFEND HER DIGNITY AND INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Feb. 9.

Spain has resolved not to abandon neutrality but she will resolutely defend her national interests and dignity while protesting against German submarining of merchantmen.

AMERICA PREPARING.

TREMENDOUS ACTIVITY.

PROPOSED ORGANISATION OF WOMEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., Feb. 8.

The outward calm of the nation conceals tremendous secret preparations for war.

Soldiers are drilling in accordance with the latest European methods. It is stated that General Pershing's force, which has returned from Mexico is one of the most perfectly equipped in the world. Throughout its eleven months in Mexico it practised battles with hand-grenades, advancing behind barrage fire, entrenching and repelling attacks. Fleets of aeroplanes accompanied it and also caterpillar tractors somewhat resembling tanks.

A new National League of Women's Service met at the Vanderbilt residence and planned the organisation of women in the event of war.

SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

RATIFIED BY THE U. S. SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 8.

The Senate has ratified the severance of relations with Germany by seventy-eight votes to five.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., Feb. 8.

The resolution ratifying the rupture with Germany is generally supported with the exception of a few Republican pacificists.

Mr. Lodge who has been the bitterest opponent of Dr. Wilson in the past urged his colleagues to show that the people are united in supporting the Government on a grave question. All speakers pledged their unquestioning support of the Government in the event of war.

DISTURBANCE IN HONOLULU.

CREWS OF DISABLED VESSELS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Feb. 8.

Engines of nine German vessels at Honolulu have been disabled and boilers wrecked. The crews have been arrested. The vessels are now under guard.

DISABLING OF INTERNED GERMAN VESSELS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., Feb. 8.

The Secretary for War in a statement admits that at various Phillipine harbours at Colon and Panama parts of machinery have been removed from German merchantmen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., Feb. 8.

Information regarding the disabling of interned German ships is conflicting. It is now authoritatively stated that they have not been irreparably damaged but sufficiently to disable them temporarily.

The New York "World" says that the vital parts of the machinery have been removed to safe places and are being hidden. One of the big liners can be repaired in less than six months.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, Feb. 8.
Received 10-30 p.m., Feb. 8.

Switzerland has agreed to take charge of the German interests in the United States.

U. S. NAVY YARDS WORKING OVERTIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Central News Agency's" Washington correspondent says, that the Secretary of the Navy has authorised the Navy yards to suspend the eight hour law and to work overtime.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Received 10-30 p.m., Feb. 8.

Fifty-tree vessels have been reported sunk in February.

BRAZIL'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

PROTEST AGAINST BLOCKADE.

WARNING FOR SAFETY OF BRAZILLIAN SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 7.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Feb. 8.

It is officially announced that Brazil's reply to the German announcement of unrestricted submarinism has been despatched to Berlin. It protests against the German blockade as a violation of the International Law. If effective it would close the entire high seas, which is not permissible.

Brazil also protests, in anticipation, against any injury to Brazilian merchantmen, for which it holds Germany responsible.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 8.

Dr. Lauro Mueller has had a further conference with the South American representatives.

It is stated that Chile and Argentina have hitherto not approved the Brazilian Note, Argentina being of opinion that the German-American rupture has come too late. Negotiations with the South American States continue.

BUENOSAIRES, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 8.

The President of Argentina is considering German submarinism and has convoked a special Cabinet on the subject. Opinion is expressed in official circles that the Government will make no special declaration but merely announce its intention of safeguarding the national interests. Newspapers are urging the Government to support Dr. Wilson.

SCANDINAVIA'S PROTEST.

EXAMPLE OF U. S. NOT TO BE FOLLOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 8.

The Scandinavian Governments have decided to send a joint protest to Germany against submarinism.

It is semi-officially stated that Sweden has decided not to follow the example of the United States.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 8.
Received 10-30 p.m., Feb. 8.

The Norweigian Government has replied to the appeal of the United States that it cannot adhere to the latter's action with regard to Germany, adding that the three Scandinavian kingdoms are now discussing their attitude on the basis of international law.

HOLLAND'S ATTITUDE.

WHY SHE CANNOT FOLLOW AMERICA'S EXAMPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 8.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has pointed out to the United States Charge d'Affairs that the reasons governing the action of the United States towards Germany do not apply to Holland because the attitude of the United States is the result of anterior negotiations.

HOLLAND'S MILITARY POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Feb. 8.

The "Gazette de Holland" points out the weaknesses of Holland's military position but adds that no government could remain quiescent should Dutch communications be cut off for any length of time.

The Amsterdam municipality proposes the early closing of shops and reduction of lighting to economise coal.

DR. WILSON EMBARRASSES CONSTANTINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ATHENS, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., Feb. 8.

The American request to Greece to define her attitude towards Germany's unrestricted submarinism has embarrassed the Government which is sounding other neutrals before replying.

BRITISH PRESSURE ON THE ANCRE.

ENEMY EVACUATE GRANDCOURT.

MANY AIR FIGHTS REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Feb. 8.

A British communique says as a result of the continuous pressure on both banks of the Ancre the enemy has been forced to evacuate Grandcourt which is now entirely in our possession with the defensive works adjoining. Some prisoners were taken.

The enemy during the last few days has sustained heavy losses.

An attempted enemy raid at night on Gueudecourt broke down under our barrage. We raided the lines south-west of La Bassee last night, killed a number of Germans, destroyed the dugouts and took prisoners.

There were many air fights. Three German aeroplanes were driven down damaged. Two of ours are missing.

FRENCH REPEL ATTACKS IN EMBERMENIL.

THREE ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 8.

A French communiqué says a German attack on the salient in the region of Embermenil, in Lorraine, gained a footing in the advanced elements but the enemy were immediately driven out and our line completely reestablished. We took prisoners.

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Lieutenant Heurteaux's twentieth.

German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk but caused no casualties or damage.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Feb. 8.

A French communiqué says there was fairly lively artillery activity in the Morthomme, Louvemont and Les Chambrettes sectors.

FIRST NIGHT TIME ASSAULT.

SLIGHT RESISTANCE BY ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., Feb. 8.

Describing the first night-time assault in the region of the Ancre on February 3rd as distinct from raids, Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the moon was nearing its full and the ground was covered with a mantle of snow. The attack was a surprise one, following a short preliminary bombardment, and the British reached the trench before the Boches were able to emerge from their deep dugouts, in which they were sheltering from our whirlwind fire.

The resistance was very slight at the beginning and 200 prisoners were quickly taken. A machine-gun post became troublesome and was still holding out though it had been surrounded when the despatch was sent off.

The position gained forms a valuable link; it improves our command of the enemy trenches and extends our field of observation.

TESTING OF NAVAL GUNS CAUSES PANIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 8.

Testing of 16-in. guns at Sandy Hook caused a panic among thousands of persons on Long Island who thought that German bombardment was taking place. They were quickly reassured.

INCREASE IN BRITISH EXPORT TRADE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 8.

There was an increase of £10,103,375 in the exports for January compared with January last year.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

EAST BANK OF HAI CLEARED.

ENEMY RETIRING STEADILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 7.

The following telegram, dated the 5th February, has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—

Tigris Front, 4th February.—In yesterday's fighting we took practically the whole of the Turkish position on the east bank of the Hai and three lines of the trench system on the west bank, on a breadth of 650 and a depth of 400 yards, and as a result of the operations the enemy has been retiring steadily to-day on the inner line on the west bank.

On the night of the 2nd and 3rd a column of our infantry made a night march threatening the enemy's flank in almost completing the encircling movement we [illegible] been making round a triangle of [illegible] which has its apex on the Hai trenches [illegible] of the base on the Tigris. and two [illegible] Turks put a stubborn re- Yesterday the [illegible] bank of the Hai but sistance on the west [illegible] front three we flung them out of [illegible] counter-attacks lines and five successive [illegible] heavily they subsequently made, were [illegible] not repulsed. The enemy's casualties ha. been estimated yet, but it is doubtful his losses have been so heavy since Beit Aeissa in April last.

Our infantry entered the Turks' first line at 10-40 a.m. after an intense bombardment during which the enemy retired on their second line, this they held in strength but we cleared it after ten minutes' fighting. Many of our men lay outside and dropped bombs into the deep trench before they went in. We found the position filled with dead. Within a quarter of an hour the first, second and third trenches were in our possession. Forty prisoners were taken.

FIVE COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

It has become a standing order with the Turks to drive in a counter-attack soon after we have taken a new position. At 12-25 they were coming on in great numbers from the left to their position on the Hai but the attack was completely held up by our rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire. At 1-30 a second counter-attack was checked before it developed. At 2-50 another large assembly preparing for attack was scattered by our artillery. At 4-30 an intense bombardment by machine-gun fire and artillery swept the area over which Turkish reinforcements were advancing in support probably, causing the heaviest casualties of the day. At the same time Turks attempted a bombing attack on a flank but this also was checked and driven back. At 6 p.m. the enemy made a more desperate counter-attack closing in on both flanks but this too was dispersed with heavy losses. During the day in spite of counter-attacks we consolidated the ground gained, extended the 400 yards' front on which we attacked in the morning to 650 yards by bombing up the enemy's trenches.

On the east bank three artillery bombardments and the losing battle being fought on the west bank, decided the enemy's retirement and our infantry found the position evacuated after dark. The pontoons at the mouth of the river where it joins the Tigris were destroyed by our guns. The Turkish retirement here has left the whole right bank of the Tigris, east of this point, clear of the enemy.

On the night of the 2nd and 3rd our cavalry made a night march of 25 miles west of the Hai river to a position on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite the Turks' advanced base on the left bank where our horse artillery shelled the enemy's shipping vigorously. As a result of our successful operations the enemy evacuated the whole of the south bank of the Tigris, east of the Hai-Tigris junction which ground we now occupy.

West of the Hai the enemy evacuated his trenches as far as a line running due west of the liquorice factory which is situated N.-W. of the Tigris-Hai junction.

Further evidence points to the enemy having suffered very severely in the recent fighting, as many as 600 dead having been counted as a result of our assault on February 3rd. Our cavalry returning from the raid on the 2nd and 3rd February carried out an operation on the 4th February against Shumran, shelling enemy camps and trenches with good effect.

ENEMY CROSS SERETH NEAR FOCSANI.

DRIVEN BACK BY RUSSIAN FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 8.

A Russian communiqué says two companies of the enemy crossed the frozen Sereth near Focsani and attacked the trenches but were driven back by our fire.

POLISH AUTONOMY.

TEE TSAR'S INTENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Feb. 8.

Reuter learns on undoubted authority that the Tsar intends Poland to have its own State organisation, Legislature and army.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

EXCISE POLICY CRITICISED.

PRINCIPLE OF LOCAL OPTION.

PROPOSAL FOR EXTENSION NEGATIVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. The Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Vice-President, presided. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan attended the meeting.

After the interpellations Mr. Dadabhoy in moving for the appointment of a committee of Indian and European officials and non-officials to investigate into the qusstion of Indian anarchism, said that the causes of that particular kind of evil and its malignant growth must be carefully ascertained before any hope of its eradication could be entertained. That question had never been properly tackled though the Bengal District Administration Committee did in a way investigate the matter, but their conclusions could hardly be accepted by the people as a wholly official composition of that committee made the acceptance of the conclusions unlikely. Until his Excellency the Viceroy spoke on the subject in Simla last autumn there was no earnest attempt in official quarters to handle the situation in a statesmanlike manner. At a recent Durbar in Calcutta Lord Carmichael referred to this growing evil and from a purely executive point of view it seemed the statement he made was perhaps unexceptionable but the whole point was how to stop the disaffection unless the causes were known and remedy applied. Lord Carmichael said that Government could not stamp out the evil by executive methods alone but they must have popular opinion with them. In the speaker's opinion there was nothing more ineffective than a complete dependence upon executive vigilance and executive rigour, in other words, upon repression for a remedy. From the facts before them the public might reasonably complain that the Government thought too much about detection and punishment of anarchists and the only preventive action they had taken so far was by initiating proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Defence of India Act. No attempt had been publicly made to go to the root cause of the anarchical developments.

REPRESSION—A WEAK WEAPON.

It must have been apparent to the Government that it was futile to suppress crime by repression which was always a weak weapon. The Government had now a whole armoury of legislative enactments culminating in the Defence of India Act, giving them more or less summary and arbitrary powers, but had the people seen the end of anarchism? Mr. Dadabhoy cited various opinions about the causes, the effect, and the remedy of anarchical crimes in India and said that in view of the conflicting character of opinions, so far expressed, it would be wrong to dogmatise and the only satisfactory course open to the Government was an open and thorough investigation by a commission much in the same way as the whole administration used to be examined by parliamentary committees in the time of the East India Company. He was inclined to suggest the appointment of a select committee of the Council much on the same lines as select committees of the House of Commons, but to this course objection had been raised by the Government as unconstitutional. The committee of enquiry appointed by the Government should have a strong non-official element upon it and the non-officials selected must be such as by their position and past services enjoy public confidence and respect. This alone could ensure public co-operation. The sooner such a committee were appointed the better. No time should be lost in holding an enquiry. In conclusion Mr. Dadabhoy said that even in determining upon the post-war reforms Government should have a clear knowledge of the needs of the situation based upon the authoritative findings of a responsible body.

As no member caught the eye of the President there was no discussion on the resolution which was negatived.

Mr. B. N. Basu withdrew his resolution about the establishment of new Universities.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Sarma moved the following resolution:—"This Council recommends to Governor-General in Council (A) that the cost of construction of all new and original public works should be from out of the capital account and not from the general revenues, and (B) that any saving in expenditure effected thereby be utilised towards primary education." He pointed out that productive and unproductive capital expenditure should be met by loans or short term loans, and the whole cost should not be borne by the general tax-payer. He himself asked for longer capital expenditure on public works, and was not opposed to capital outlay. He asked for the recognition of the principle that capital cost should be met by borrowings. He argued that India was a poor country and that the recent taxation added to the burden on the poor, whose margin of savings was already narrow. He wanted therefore an examination of the sources of expenditure under various heads and this item he had selected in particular. He then dealt with the question of accidental surpluses and their disposal. He said local Governments were handicapped for the want of borrowing power. The speaker was in favour of meeting the interest and repair charges from the current revenue. The recognition of the principle embodied in the resolution, he argued, would fix the level of taxation and might produce money for education.

Mr. Rose (Secretary to the Government of India Public Works Department) said this method of finance would result in largely increasing the cost of all public works without any corresponding benefit, and he thought that the present method of financing the public works of this country was eminently satisfactory.

Pundit Malaviya said that he desired to support the resolution, though he recognised that it was impossible to make a comparison between the relative importance of education and other claims of civilisation. But he thought the resolution deserved consideration and he added that every form of apportioning expenditure must be considered on its merits, and particularly it must be considered what part of each year's expenditure should be met out of revenue and what should be shared with future generations. He urged that money should have been spent on boys than on public works.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne (Bombay) sympathised with the mover in his desire to extend primary education, but he could hardly conceive in his mind that the Council would accept the resolution in the form it had been presented. He did not think the mover seriously expected to bind the Government to arrive at a certain process in extending primary education. The question which arose in para one of the resolution would be likely to give cause to misrepresentation. The question of devoting capital expenditure to the benefit of future generations was very attractive at first sight, but it was very difficult in application. He personally did not object to the motive of the resolution, but he was not in favour of the Council accepting it in the form presented.

AN UNWORKABLE RESOLUTION.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola while expressing sympathy with free and compulsory primary education held that the recommendations embodied in the resolution were unworkable. He thought that the broad principle of capital and revenue works should be discussed and determined, and alluded to the importance of determination of liabilities between revenue and capital expenditure in future. After reviewing the money market and borrowing difficulties, he asked the mover not to press the resolution but be content with the discussion.

Mr. B. N. Basu said he yielded to none in his anxiety to promote education but he shared the same views as Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola that the resolution should not be pressed. The proper time for the discussion of such resolution would be when the budget was presented to the Council. He alluded to financial difficulties and asked the mover not to press the resolution.

Sir William Meyer associated himself with the criticisms of the character of the present resolution, which, at the present time, could only be regarded as an abstract resolution, and he hence deprecated the discussion of an abstract resolution which the future might render quite unnecessary. He said when peace and prosperity returned education would be the first charge either of himself or his successor. As regards borrowing, he would add a little essay of his own. He said it was quite legitimate to borrow for productive works expenditure. He instanced Delhi, as this was a wholly exceptional expenditure which would not recur again, but he said he could not agree this was the only way, and he said there were many instances in which it was quite legitimate to utilise the revenue on expenditure on buildings. He finally said he was unable to accept the resolution.

Mr. B. N. Sarma in reply pointed out that he was prepared to take the first part of the resolution on its merit and the second part as a bait. He controverted the suggestion that the discussion was purely academic. He felt that the time was not far distant when the question raised in the resolution, would have to be settled. He, however, would not like to press the resolution, which was; by permission, withdrawn.

EXCISE POLICY.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma Garu moved: "This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council the immediate adoption of the following reforms by the excise administrations immediately under its control and those of the Local Government: (a) that rules should be drawn up governing the constitution powers and procedure of advisory committees with a view to the more frequent systematic and uniform consultation of local opinion in each area; (b) that a fuller representation on those bodies should be given to the inhabitants of the locality either by direct election or through the medium of the municipality, other local authority and that in every case the non-official members shall be in a majority; (c) that the committees should be consulted with regard to all questions relating to the local administration of excise and that no additional shops should be opened without their express sanction; (d) that the system of advisory committees should be extended to all towns, villages and rural areas except where the conditions are manifestly unsuitable, in which case less formal methods of consultation may be adopted; and (e) that in the large cities of India the advisory committees should be converted into licensing boards (as has already been done in Calcutta) and endowed with full and final powers of determining the number and location of all licensed premises within their respective area."

Mr. Sarma said the resolution would be acceptable to the majority of members as it would not affect in any way revenue. The resolution was very elastic and based on the recommendations of the Excise Committee. He also alluded to the recommendations of the All-India Temperance Conference which had been incorporated in the resolution. He urged for the recognition of the principle of local option to a large extent. Mr. Sarma emphasised the growth of illicit consumption and said there should be no administrative difficulty in accepting the resolution. He alluded to the importance of a non-official majority in advisory committees and pointed out that the Secretary of State had no objection to such proposal. He claimed Advisory Committees had been successful and urged their extension.

Mr. Walsh (Behar) alluded to the remarks of the mover about the state of affairs in Bihar, and said it was not possible to enforce regulations about drinking and assured the mover that there was considerable reduction in the number of drinking people. He gave a detailed account of the working of Advisory Committees whose operation in rural areas was still in an experimental stage.

Sir Verney Lovett sympathised with the desirability of consulting local opinion and the importance of insisting on advisory committees. He gave an account of what was being done in the United Provinces and said that there were two definite suggestions made by the mover. One was to have local option committees and another was to have licensing committees. As regards first, he said education was not sufficiently advanced in the United Provinces to justify the appointment of such committees. In rural areas they should allow discretion to excise officers. As regards the second he said it was wrong to draw an analogy on what obtained in Calcutta, because from his experience he could say there was no immediate prospect of any other city to approach Calcutta. He deprecated the suggestion of the mover that because there were licensing committees in Calcutta they might have them as well in other cities.

IMAGINARY DIFFICULTIES.

Dr. Sapru said that he had a high regard for Sir Verney Lovett's opinion. He had an intimate knowledge of the province of the U. P., yet as an inhabitant of the province, Dr. Sapru could not endorse some of his (Sir Verney's) views. He was of opinion that whatever might he said about rural areas they had at least cities like Lucknow, Cawnpore, Benares and Allahabad where it was not difficult to find at least half a dozen educated men who could constitute an Advisory Committee. He would say even in rural areas it was not altogether impossible to find able men who could do the work of an Advisory Committee. He said that the belief that the educated class did not represent the class addicted to drinking had no foundation. With regard to conferring larger powers on Advisory Committees Government thought that the experiment had failed, but the speaker was of opinion that such Committees had failed because they had no power. If more power were conferred on them they would discharge their duties more ably.

Mr. B. N. Basu said the suggestion of Mr. Sarma was not revolutionary in character. The question of loss of revenue was a minor consideration compared with the moral issue at stake. In 1904 when the Bengal Excise Act came up for revision he pressed for local option which inspite of opposition, made some headway. Since then further progress had been made. Many difficulties in Calcutta had been solved by the creation of licensing bodies which had worked to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. There was no ground for the suspicion that people would be opposed to advisory and licensing committees. If the acceptance of the suggestion involved loss of revenue the Indian public would calmly submit to that loss.

Mr. Shafi thought the recommendations of the mover did not require any arguments in their support. The difficulties in the way of carrying out the suggestions of the mover were merely imaginery. He strongly supported the motion.

Mr. Sukul (C. P.) and Mr. Chanda (Assam) strongly supported the resolution.

Pandit Malaviya said the Government as well as the people were equally anxious to combat the evil but the present excise policy of the Government had not been able to check it. The great bulk of the people who suffered from this policy, were the poorest people. Opinion, both official and non-official, was unanimous about the wisdom of extending the adoption of the system of advisory and licensing committees. He insisted on the acceptance of the resolution

Mr. Aiyangar and Mr. Krishna Sahay supported the resolution. The latter strongly repudiated the idea that the people of Bihar and Orissa were very much addicted to drink, though it was a fact that at one time Bihar yielded a large excise revenue, which however had gone down considerably lately. He did not know whether the Bihar Government was pleased with it.

ABSENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Sir George Barnes said the Government had entire sympathy with the resolution but he could not see his way to accepting all the views of the mover. The principle underlying the resolution was fully realised by the Government and was acted upon but in many parts of India public opinion did not exist, and it was impossible to create it. The local Governments were fully alive to the importance of the question. He said the main condition was that local opinion should be fully consulted, and he thought it would be a pity to force the pace. In conclusion Sir George Barnes said he did not like to discuss the resolution in detail because a few months ago Mr. Chamberlain sent a memorandum to the Government of India containing certain recommendations of Sir Herbert Roberts which had been circulated to the local Governments for opinion. These recommendations were identical with the resolution. Until these were received and considered he was not in a position to make any definite pronouncement on the subject.

Mr. Sarma, in reply, said if the Government had so much sympathy with the resolution they might translate it into action. The resolution was put to the vote and negatived. A division being called it was rejected by 38 voting against and 20 voting for it.

The Council adjourned till three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

INCREASE IN RAILWAY FARES.

Sir Robert Gillan replying to Mr. Sarma's question regarding the increase in the railway rates for third class passengers, said:—(a) A revision of the fares of all classes of passengers is in progress and in some cases the fares have already been increased. (b) The object of the increase of fares is to discourage unnecessary journeys and so to secure a decrease of travelling by the public until services can be restored to normal. As the hon. member is aware it is not possible during the war to obtain sufficient supplies of materials for maintenance and repair of locomotives and rolling stock, and consequently, I am afraid, it is not possible to state the period for which the enhancement will continue in force. No exact estimate of financial results can be made. It may be assured, however, that there will be a falling off in the number of passengers carried and if this is set against any additional income obtained by an enhancement of fares, it is unlikely that the revenue will be much affected.

CURTAILMENT OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Sir Robert Gillan replying to Mr. Rangaswami Ayanger's question regarding the curtailment of passenger and goods traffic on Indian Railways, said the reasons for the curtailment of passenger services were given in a communiqué, dated the 7th December last to which the attention of the hon. member is drawn. A copy of it is placed on the table. The restrictions in services already announced having been made with the object of conserving materials for the maintenance of locomotives and rolling stock, must continue until a sufficient supply of such materials is assured, but it is hoped that further reductions will not be necessary. The only way in which the public can co-operate is by refraining from making unnecessary journeys. The essential and at the same time the only effective method of securing this end is an enhancement of fares. This has been taken in hand and having explained in the communiqué referred to, the need for, and the purpose of the reduction of passenger services, the Government do not feel that they can usefully publish anything more on the subject. As regards goods traffic the recent restrictions have been due to a scarcity of coal. They are purely temporary, and it is hoped that such restrictions as still remain in force will be removed very shortly.

Sir George Barnes replying to Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's question regarding the trade relations of India after the war, said:—No scheme has yet been elaborated. The question of the trade policy to be adopted on the conclusion of peace, is under consideration, and the opinions of the local Governments and commercial bodies have been invited.

INDEBTEDNESS OF AGRICULTURISTS.

Sir Claude Hill replying to Mr. Bishan Dutt Shukul's question regarding the general indebtedness of the agricultural classes in India, said:—The question of agricultural indebtedness has been constantly before the Government of India in one shape or another, but the subject does not admit of the collection of any comprehensive statistical information. The Government of India have no reason to believe that any general increase in indebtedness is taking place. Mr. Datta's enquiry into the rise of prices in India, showed that there has undoubtedly been an increase of wealth in the country in recent years, in consequence of an increase of agriculture. It is hoped that the improvement of agriculture which is continually engaging the attention of the Government, will tend to reduce indebtedness, and that the growth of the co-operative movement will expedite this desirable result. The Government do not consider that there are sufficient grounds at present for the appointment of the Commission suggested by the hon. member.

IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir Claude Hill replying to Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi's question regarding the recruitment of Indians in the Imperial grades of the Agricultural Department, said:—(a) The Government of India have received from the India Office a note by Lord Islington suggesting that qualified officers of the Provincial Agricultural Services might be selected for appointment to the Imperial Service. (b) A copy of Lord Islington's note was circulated to the local Governments and Administrations and they were asked to furnish the Government of India with full information regarding the cases in which officers of the Provincial Service have been appointed to officiate in appointments reserved for or usually filled by officers of the Indian Agricultural Service. Replies from the local Governments are not yet complete. (c) Pending the receipt of replies from all local Governments to the reference referred to, the Government of India are not prepared to lay on the table all the papers and communications relating to this subject, especially as the whole question will be further considered in the light of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, but I say that it is the accepted policy of the Government of India that the Indian Agricultural Services should ultimately be manned mainly by Indians. (c) (1) A statement is laid on the table showing the number of new appointments made in the Indian Agricultural Service from 1907 to 1916, and the number at present held by Indians; (2) the information asked for in the last part of the hon. member's question is not available. The local Governments have been asked to supply it and it will on receipt be placed on the table.

EVENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN.

We learn that the Stambul University proposes that the Kaiser should be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. (See "Newed the Nobel Peace Prize. While Stambul is proposing, however, God is disposing. Other items of intelligence are that Sir Valentine Chirol has been offered and has accepted the Presidency of the Madras Home Rule League, Mrs. Annie Besant reverting to her former appointment in the C.I.D.

Lokamanya Tilak, we understand, has severed his connection with the Maharashtra Home Rule League, to start a new movement for the suppression of National aspirations. He is in future to be designated Bureaucratamanya (having a mania for Bureaucrats) Tilak.

Mr. Curtis, who has recently come into prominence in connection with the Government Printing Press at Allahabad, is stated to have accepted the appointment of Organising Secretary of the Madras Home Rule League in place of Mr. G. S. Arundale, who has been offered the Editorship of the "Anti-Indian," a journal to be established in Madras by a well-known newspaper combine, including (rest of sentence censored by the Editor).

We are reliably informed that the students of Madras are contemplating measures to resist the efforts of Government to spread the ideal of Home Rule among the masses through the medium of the Secretary to Government in the Home Rule Department Mr. Mark Hunter.

Mr. Andrews, the well-known anti-Indenturist, is reported to have declared that the blame for the Indenture atrocities rests not so much upon the system or upon the authorities, as upon himself for bringing the atrocities to light. He is said to have pointed out that when ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise, and that justice was his only excuse for committing the *gaucherie* of exposing a weak spot in our Imperial system.

Mr. Lajpat Rai has left the hospitality of the United States of America for the hospitality of the Government of India.

The P. W. D. has, we learn, condemned the Public Services Commission Report for radical structural defects. Orders will be issued in due course for the pulling down of the Report and for the sale of the debris as waste paper at a public auction.

It is stated in distinctly unofficial quarters that the C.I.D. Department is shortly to be abolished, owing to lack of work for its members.

As a result of the new policy inaugurated by the Government of India in connection with the "Back to the People" movement, all members of the I.C.S., have been instructed to wear the usual local Indian dress of ceremony while on duty, the ladies of their families also assuming Indian dress. The Hon. Sir . . . . . was much admired on the Marina last evening in his new shirt and dhoti. His feet were seen to great advantage. An Entente Cordiale has been started by certain Indian members of society to wear the discarded garments of their European friends. This delicate compliment has excited much comment, and is said to be a fresh proof to the world of India's gratitude for bureaucratic benignity.—"New India."

GERMAN SEA PIRACY.

SHIPMENT OF RACEHORSES SUBMARINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

A cable received by a couple of Calcutta owners gives the news that Germans have submarined a shipment of racehorses from England. It is not known how many horses were sent down, but amongst them was Cold Rotheray. It is probable that the stock was insured.

UNNECESSARY EXPORTS TO INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A letter to "The Times" from Madras, advocates the prohibition of British exports of food to India declaring that bacon, jams, biscuits, condensed milk, beer and spirits are all unnecessary.

NEW TURKISH CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Received 10-30 p.m., Feb. 8.

The new Turkish Cabinet includes the following appointments:—Sheikh-ul-Islam, Moussa Kiazim Effendi; Foreign Affairs, Nessimy Bey; War, Enver Pasha; Marine, Djemal Pasha.

INCREASE IN BRITISH IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Recd. 1-0 a.m., Feb. 9.

The value of imports showed an increase of £15,629,570 sterling in January as compared with the figures for January, 1916.

In the revision application preferred by S. Dunjibhoy, a photographer of Trimulgherry against the decision of the Cantonment Magistrate convicting him and sentencing him to a fine of Rs. 50 for alleged defamation for calling S Frankel, also a photographer of Trimulgherry, a German, the Hon. the Resident has reversed the judgment of the lower court and set aside the conviction and ordered the fine to be refunded.

FOOD DISTRESS IN AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

12,000 HUNGER DEMONSTRATORS CHARGED BY TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.

Recd. 8-15 a.m., Feb. 8.

The newspaper "Les Nouvelles" states that the troops at Aix La Chapelle on January 23rd charged twelve thousand hunger demonstrators. Many were injured.

HUNS' SEA SAVAGERY.

PORT ADELAIDE TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 8.

The Admiralty states that the steamer Port Adelaide carrying passengers from London for Australia, was torpedoed without warning on Saturday. The passengers were landed at Vigo.

The Peruvian sailing ship Lorton was submarined on Monday in the Spanish territorial waters.

The Admiralty comments that these incidents emphasise the withdrawal of Germany's pledge to the United States not to sink passenger ships without warning and Germany's claim to the consideration of neutrals.

EXPLOSION IN NOBEL DYNAMITE FACTORY.

200 DEAD HITHERTO COUNTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.

Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 8.

The newspaper "Les Nouvelles" states that an explosion has wrecked the Nobel dynamite factory at the Schlebuschmann fort. Hitherto two hundred dead have been counted, mostly women.

ITALY'S NAVAL COMMAND.

DUKE OF ABRUZZI RETIRES FOR REASONS OF HEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 7.

Recd. 8-15 a.m., Feb. 8.

The Duke of Abruzzi has been relieved of the command of the fleet at his own request for reasons of health. Vice-Admiral Thaon di Revel, Chief of the Naval Staff, succeds him.

LORD LYTTON.

AS ADDITIONAL PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Recd. 1-35 p.m., Feb. 8.

The Admiralty announces that Lord Lytton has been appointed additional Parliamentary Secretary, representing the Admiralty in the House of Lords.

THE ALLIES' BLOCKADE.

NO FOOD FROM NEUTRALS FOR RUSSIAN OFFICER PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7.

Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 8.

The Swedish Red Cross intimates that the German military authorities persist in refusing to allow the Russian officer prisoners to receive food from neutral countries while the Allies blockade Germany.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA'S INTERVENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent says, that some of the papers there cautiously express the hope that America's intervention will not lead to a mitigation of the punishment of Germany's transgressions.

PROJECTED ZEPPELIN RAIDS IN EAST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Giornale Italia" learns from a German source that immense hangers are under construction at Bukharest and Sofia, with a view to Zeppelin raids on southern Russia and Salonika. It is presumed that Zeppelins are being transferred eastwards in the hope of finding a less dangerous sphere of operations.

CANADIAN WAR CREDIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.

Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 8.

The House of Commons has passed the War Appropriation Bill for 500 million dollars and the Parliament adjourned till April 19th to enable Sir Robert Borden to attend the Imperial Conference.

WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

BRITISH SUCCESS!

Case diagnosed "Phthisis advanced" by Medical Board.

5 MONTHS LATER.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Weight increased 12lbs.
Right lung clear of germs.
Left lung almost entirely healed.
No T. B. in sputum.

Distinguished Dr. decides to give this remedy to his Phthisis patients.

"Hopeless" case also cured.

Send for convincing medical evidence to Box 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

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Our Satisfaction Flute Harmonium is very sweet and best suited for all climates and musics. Guaranteed for 3 years. Prices:—Single reed Rs. 40, 45, 50, now sold for Rs. 20, 22-8, 25. Double reed Rs. 60, 70, 80, 90, now sold for Rs. 30, 35, 40 45. Best Double reed Folding Harmonium (which can be played both by hands and legs):—No. 1. Original price Rs. 160, now sold for Rs. 65. No. 2, original price Rs. 180, now offered for Rs. 90. Every order must accompany one-fourth the value in advance.

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BRITISH ACTIVITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

DISCONCERTING RAIDS.

When he is not being raided or extensively bombed by adventurous British patrols, the enemy on this front appears to meditate on three topics of paramount interest: the phantom "victory" in Roumania, the dwindling hope of an early peace, and the fear of deadly epidemic of "Tanks." None of them, writes the special correspondent of the "Morning Post" with the British Armies, are conducive to a feeling of excessive optimism—the terror of the "Tanks" least of all.

Muddy and bedraggled prisoners ensnared during these days of trench warfare freely concede the influence of the British land cruisers on their comrades. They discuss "Tanks" in their dug-outs; they watch for them fearfully from front-line look-outs; they absorb with avidity the so-called anti-"Tank" precautions which have been devised for the protection of the infantry. The careless contempt affected by German writers regarding the capabilities of the "Tank" is not shared by their countrymen in the field. They are the bogeys of the New Year, and the enemy is not happy.

"NERVES" IN THE GERMAN TRENCHES.

Perhaps the unreasonable industry of the British infantry at this time tends to exaggerate his fears. Successive pources by well-trained raiders have disturbed the equanimity of many battalions that would be glad to hibernate in warm dug-outs until the weather mends. Such sudden sallies through two-year-old trench works that have been suddenly wrecked by blasts of high explosive are more than disconcerting—they are demoralising, and a distinct state of "nerves" exists in the enemy's lines in consequence of these exploits. At any moment British troops may come splashing through the mud, bearing gifts with short fuses—paying their respects on a front that may be as much as a mile wide, and creating havoc with the same thoroughness as a drunken Prussian was wont to wreck a beer house in the good old days of peace.

It is not a pleasant thought to carry with you into a front-line trench at the beginning of a long, dark night. Behind these very reasonable fears lurks the patient, wholly malignant figure of the "Tank."

There is plenty of fight in the German soldier, even during these discouraging days of rain, snow, and hurricane winds. When the sun shines again, and the bleakness of winter is on the wane you will find him braced and stiffened for the business he knows he must face. At the same time, he is less formidable than he was a year ago. The recent raids on his well-organised defences have been far more extensive, and have been accomplished with less difficulty than those of last winter. Manpower is being carefully husbanded by the German Staff. Front lines are more lightly held, and the wrecking of a stretch of well-wired and rivetted trenches is considered less damaging than the loss of many infantrymen by bombs and shell-fire.

THINLY-HELD LINES.

Thus, during Saturday's raid on the enemy positions south-east of Arras, scarcely any Germans were encountered in the three lines of trenches first pounded by our heavy batteries and then scoured by the bombers. At many other places between Ypres and the Somme during the past fortnight raiding parties and patrols have swept through sections of trenches without finding a single soldier. A few days before Christmas, when two lines north-east of Ecurie were ransacked on a front of nearly a quarter of a mile—this was a brief, minor excursion—and all the dug-outs searched and blown up, scarcely a handful of the enemy could be raked out of the wreckage.

Friday's raid between Beaumont Hamel and Serre, which gave us two strong points commanding an important group of enemy trenches, was remarkable for the facility with which surviving Germans came out to surrender and the rapidity of their progress into the British lines. At one point, it is true, hand-to-hand fighting occurred, but this interesting exception to the general routine was rather welcomed by the British visitors, who prefer a little liveliness to the monotony of demolishing unoccupied dugouts and lonely alley-ways.

SOME "SCRAPS OF PAPER."

Another significant contrast is the present ineffectiveness of the German raids. These counter-demonstrations, obviously organised as a retaliatory measure, either fail at the beginning or end ingloriously at the British trenches. Rarely do the infantry marked for this unpleasant task persist in their journey until they reach our lines. At Mauquissart the other day a handful stuck to the plan of attack until they tumbled breathless into the British trench—where they remained.

Their existence is embittered by the British refusal to sit with them, joint prisoners of the weather. Placards hoisted on their parapets are read—and ignored; "scraps of paper" bearing plaintive appeals to "please be quiet, and we be quiet," tossed across a narrow No Man's Land into British hands, are treated as a certain German Minister treated a certain other "scrap of paper."

Some of these olive branches have a more direct bearing on a broader question. The jaded yet not wholly discouraged troops at certain points hint quite frankly at their desire for peace. In this their British opponents heartily concur. They, too, want peace, and they are prepared to keep on fighting for it without regard to the calendar or the state of the weather.

SLAVERY OF BELGIUM.

SCATHING EXPOSURE OF GERMAN HYPOCRISY.

GENERAL VON BISSING'S SHUFFLING.

The text of the last reply given by the political authorities of the district of Mons to Governor-General von Bissing to the answer he had made to their unanimous protest against the Belgian deportations contains remarkable facts, showing what proportion of occupied workmen are deliberately taken by the Germans in one of the most industrious districts of Belgium, says the "Morning Post." When the deportations were in full swing, on November 2 last, the Deputies and Senators for Mons asked General von Bissing to stop the execution of the measures. The Governor-General replied to their letter on November 9, repeating the plea already developed in his answer to Cardinal Mercier: "The deportations are made for the benefit of the Belgian workmen; they try to check the appalling situation provoked by idleness and lack of work in Belgium." In their reply the Deputies and Senators say: "As witnesses of the enlistment (for deportation) in our province we are convinced that the execution of the decrees relating to unemployment has been made in open violation of the considerations exposed by you. We can but repeat that the motive of this operation has not been to procure work for the unemployed or to relieve public charity from the help given to men out of work."

The figures they quote show that at Quaregnon of 1,000 workmen called up to the control 304 have been deported, and among the latter are 227 who are not unemployed. The figures apply to all other communes. At Havre the Burgomaster informed the recruiting officers that all the men called up for control were employed. His remarks were brushed aside, and of 450 men called up for control 45 were deported, all employed.

Has this been done haphazard? (the letter continues) No, in most cases the choice of the workmen who have work in Belgium has been deliberately willed. The recruiting agents seem to prefer particularly the most skilled workmen of certain industries, foremen, mechanics, and labourers from rolling mills, glass workers, shoemakers, fitters, electrical engineers, farmers.

INDUSTRIES PARALYSED.

The letter gives a list of factories, showing the number of persons employed and the proportion seized for deportation. At the blast furnaces and foundries at La Louviere, it is mentioned, the deportation among the employees reached 70 per cent., with the result that the factory is now unable to continue to produce. At the glass factory of Jemappes, the only plant of the kind in the district, the application of the system has produced a striking result. This factory was again set running on December 4, 1915; it was going uninterruptedly and with increasing pressure up to September 1, 1916. It was idle till November 10 owing to the repair of certain furnaces with a view to enlarging its activity. More than half its trained men have been taken away.

The letter proceeds:

We put aside the collieries whose activity is considered with favour; we point specially to the building shops, the rolling mills, the earthenware factories, the boot factories, the potteries, etc. None of these industries, either large or small, have been checked by the blockade, or at least this has not been the major cause of their stoppage. If they had sometimes to stop running it was owing to the interruption of transport, the insufficiency of fuel and ore (because of lack of transport), and mainly the rigour of the decrees which have imposed seizure on a part of the plant or limited the labour to a very restricted number of hours (namely, in the boot factories).

The chiefs of industry did not fail to point out to the recruiting officers how important it was for the regular running of their plants to have their staff left untouched. Their observations have been nowise or hardly listened to.

A very characteristic thing, and one which reveals the settled determination to make a choice among established professions or groups, is the fact that the military authorities happened to put aside the workmen of factories in full activity and to make their choice in the presence of the factory manager, and notwithstanding his protest. This actually happened at the rolling mills of Jemappes, at the building shops of Nimy, and at the Bouvy works at La Louviere.

After protesting against the outrage, the Deputies and Senators point to the fact that the deportees are actually taking part in military work, and to the relation between the deportations and the introduction of civilian service in Germany. "Never," they go on to say, "your Excellency, has the Right of Nations acknowledged such an abuse of power in favour of the victors, and it will never consecrate it. Do not ask us to tell our people that it is in their own interest that they are sent to Germany; in doing so we would be traitors to our country."

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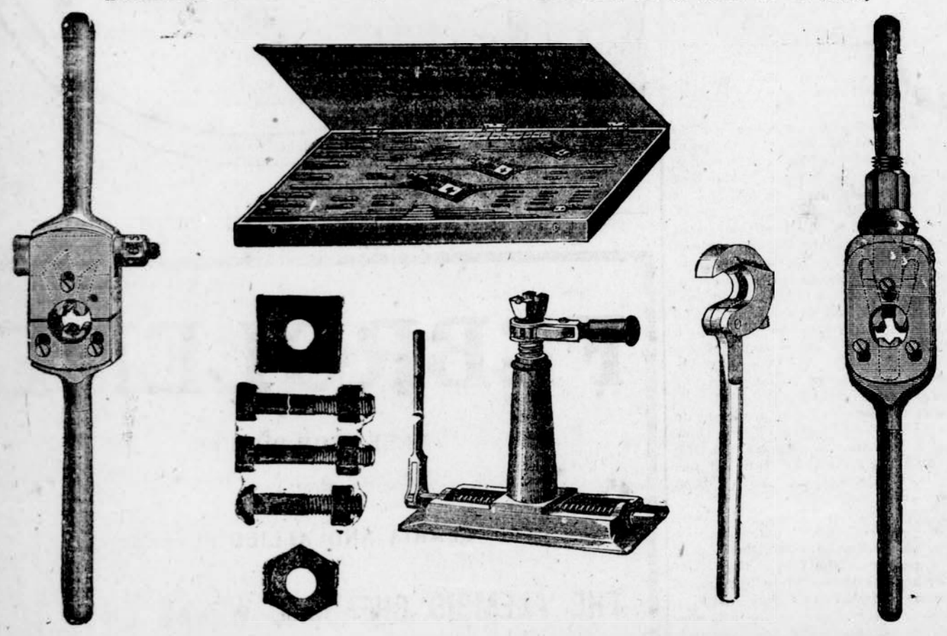

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